

Jacksonville Republican

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VOLUME XLII.

THE REPUBLICAN.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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Caldwell, Hames & Caldwell, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

AND

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of the 10th judicial district and the supreme and federal courts of the state.

W. W. WOODWARD,
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AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

Once formerly occupied by Gen. W. H. Forney.

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AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

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ELLIS & MARTIN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Have associated in the practice of their profession, and will attend to all business confined to them, in the counties of the 10th judicial district, and adjoining counties in the supreme court of the state.

E. L. STEVENSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

J. D. ARNOLD,

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JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

All work executed in the most durable and

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Charges very moderate.

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The Republican.

SATURDAY, JAN. 3, 1860.

U. S. Senator Houston died at his residence in Athens, Dec. 30th. His death was not unexpected here, the news of his dangerous illness having reached here several days ago. He was of an age beyond which few men attain, and it was not expected he would outlive his term of office when he was elected to the Senate. He was a prominent figure in Alabama politics for many years prior to the war. He served with distinguished ability in Congress before that time, and after the war, in 1874, was made the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor, because it was thought he could bring out better than any other man the vote of North Alabama. The sequel proved the correctness of this surmise. He was triumphantly elected. His administration of State affairs was highly satisfactory to the people and on this account the representatives of the people gave him the Senatorship. Governor Cobb will have to appoint his successor. Just who the lightning will strike is probably unknown to every body but the Governor himself. He has a difficult and delicate work before him, and time will show if he proves equal to the occasion. The people of the State will measure henceforth his ability by the caliber of the man to whom he gives the place.

THE SITUATION IN MAINE.

At first blush, after the Maine election, it appeared that the Republicans had both branches of the Legislature by considerable majorities. When the Governor and Council came to tabulate and count the votes, as returned by municipal officers, so many of the returns were legally defective that the political complexion of both houses were changed, and the Radicals found themselves in a minority. Whereupon they set up a howl of "returning board fraud" (the rascals, as if they had never stolen the presidency,) and at once began a series of indignation meetings throughout the State, having for their object the intimidation of the Democratic Governor and Council, and the purpose to drive them to a disregard of the Constitution and laws of the State in issuing certificates of election to members of the Legislature. These demonstrations have been met by counter meetings throughout the State on the part of the Democrats and Greenbackers, in which resolutions, upholding the Governor and Council and denunciatory of the course of the Radicals in the matter, have been adopted. The result has been a most bitter state of feeling between the parties and great apprehension of bloodshed when the Legislature shall meet on the 7th of January.

Gov. Garcelon seems to be a man not easily intimidated, and equal to the emergency. He claims that he has done nothing but what the constitution and laws of Maine imperatively demanded at his hands, and that if the Radicals have lost their majority in the Legislature, it has been by operation of law and not through any act of his. Feeling thus, he will not be bulldozed, but will uphold the laws and sustain his action, even if bloodshed be the result. If he should remain firm and not be beguiled into schemes of compromise by the Radicals, the result will be a fight or a clean breakdown on the part of the Radical party.

It looks strange, but it is a fact, that ministers of the gospel of peace and good will are the most active in working up the passions of the people, and precipitating bloodshed. The following dispatches from the papers of the 30th, will give our readers some idea of the state of feeling now existing in Maine:

Augusta, Me., Telegram Dec. 27th.

There is no one trying to cover up the fact that a revolution in Maine is not only possible but probable. It is talked openly by leading men on both sides, discussed in the Republican papers, in the pulpits, in the stores and on the streets. The relative strength of the contestants is canvassed, the number of men and arms that could be brought to the capital debated and attention is directed to the fighting qualities of the men who are expected to enter the service as volunteers.

REVOLUTIONARY MEETINGS.

The meetings held in Dexter and Brewer last night were plainly revolutionary. The chairman of the Brewer meeting said that when the day for assembling of the Legislature should arrive they would send down to Augusta returns that could not be counted out.

The Rev. Mr. Sargent, said that they had as much right to resist the usurpation of their prerogatives as the people of the South. "I am ready," he said, "to go to Augusta. I am a minister of the gospel and want to go as a chaplain, but I would carry a musket over my shoulder and a revolver in each hand, if necessary, to organize our Legislature and protect the rights of the people."

Later on he said, "It is time for every man to rise up and prevent this crime, peaceably if we can, but forcibly if we must."

Col. Jasper Hutchings followed, and said that there was nothing left except

to go to Augusta, organize the Legislature and sustain it by force if necessary. These utterances were substantially repeated at Dexter, Dover, and other towns in Penobscot county. In Dexter a light infantry company set in the front seats in the hall and applauded loudly, especially whenever any allusion was made to forcible resistance.

THE PEOPLE AROUSED.

In other parts of the State a similar feeling prevails. The people are excited their blood is up and a row is imminent, not alone in Augusta, but in every town or city in the State. Not the least curious feature of the present trouble is the fact that the ministers are the most outspoken in favor of a revolution. Yesterday I asked a prominent Republican, who is very conservative at present and opposes strongly the tendency to indulge in threats and loud talk, what was the cause of this bloodthirsty feeling in the church. He replied, "Don't you remember the old adage, 'Whence breed I eat, his song I sing!'" and laughing heartily, he left me.

CLERICAL INVESTIGATE.

The Rev. J. Benson Hamilton, a Methodist divine in Lewiston, spoke in his church about the outrage, and told his hearers what he thought to be their political duty. He charged the Governor with fraud, theft, disloyalty, treason and dishonesty to his State and to the town of his birth. "What shall we do with the thieves?" he asked, referring to the Governor and Council. "Honor them or hang them? Yes, when we honor the sneak thief, the burglar, the highway robber, the assassin. To honor those who have dishonored themselves is putting a premium on vice and dishonesty. The sun is going down," he said later. "The shadows of night already begin to darken the skies and veil the earth. What of the night you ask? It may be filled with weariness and sorrow. It may cost much in tears and blood. But the sunrise will come. God does not slumber nor sleep."

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The Gov. replied that he had already given orders to Gov. White, of Bangor, and Maj. Eliason, of Oldtown, to take 100 stand of arms and ammunition from the Arsenal at Bangor, and ship them by express to Augusta. He did this to test the sincerity of the citizens of Bangor in saying they would obey the civil authorities.

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PORTLAND, ME.—The Advertiser says that a conference of leading Democrats of Portland has agreed that the Governor and Council must be cordially sustained, that the first business of the Legislature must be to admit only those elected who have received certificates and that these will be urged upon the Democratic State Committee, which meets here to night, after the mass meeting.

THE EMPIRE CLOSE UPON CSI-CONGRESS THREATENED.

(Washington Republican, 19th)

In this performance, under the Constitution, Congress is to witness the act of opening and counting the vote, but it does not provide in any degree that it is a Democratic Congress that counts this vote. "This vote" will be counted by the Constitution provided, and in no other way. The same game was attempted in 1876, and the Electoral Commission was resorted to as an expedient to bridge over a difficulty that at that time seemed imminent and somewhat formidable! That expedient in all probability will not be repeated. The electoral vote will be opened and counted by the president of the Senate (a Republican), as the Constitution provides, and any interference with the exercise of the above powers relating thereto by Congress or other parties must be held as revolutionary, and will be so regarded and treated by the Government. This foreshadowing of what may culminate in difficulty will enable the Executive to provide for any emergency that may arise under an attempt to override the Constitution through the methods already adopted and practised by the Democratic party in an attempt to subjugate the nation to its own nefarious purposes under the iniquitous methods of recent introduction into American politics. No one can be regarded as revolutionary, and will be so regarded and treated by the Government.

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Washington News and Gossip.

SENATOR MORGAN on the 17th inst opened the financial discussion in a speech against the Bayard resolution. He insists that the present volume of greenback currency and its legal tender feature shall not be maintained.

PUBLIC LANDS.—The House Committee on Education and Labor have agreed upon the bill introduced by Representative Goode at the last session and ordered a favorable report to be made to the House. The bill provides "that the net proceeds of the sales of public lands shall be forever consecrated and set apart for the education of the people."

GEORGIA MILITIA.—The House Militia Committee have agreed to report favorably a resolution authorizing the Secy of War to furnish the Cherokee Artillery of Rome, Ga., with a battery of field artillery equipments.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.—Committee of the House have instructed their chairman to report to the House a bill to furnish the Cherokee Artillery of Rome, Ga., with a battery of field artillery equipments.

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The Republican.

Mr. W. Beal, a gentleman who comes well recommended, will, for a few days, auction a lot of goods and notions that he has brought here for that purpose. No doubt bargains can be had of him.

CALHOUN AHEAD.

Calhoun County is to have the first Clement Attachment for spinning yarns from seed cotton, erected in Alabama. Capt. James H. Savage has bought the machinery, and will have it up and running early in May. He is saving over a few bales of seed cotton to test it thoroughly before the next cotton crop comes in. We learn that a company is also organizing at Peeks Hill, in the western part of this county, to operate one of these Attachments and that money enough to purchase the machinery is already nearly subscribed. Capt. Savage will erect his at Ladiga, in the northern part of this county. There is idle money enough in Jacksonville to have one right away, and we could mention half a dozen men in Choccolocco valley, either one of whom could start an Attachment without embarrassing. Let the good work go on. There is money in it, dead certain.

The Dora Bloom Minstrel Troupe, of Chicago, consisting of eight persons, including three ladies, will give one of their performances at College Hall to night (Friday). A part of the proceeds will be donated to the College. Admission fee 40 cts. for grown people, 20 cts. for children. We never witnessed a performance of the troupe, but it is billed as a good thing, and will doubtless prove more worth the small admission price charged.

Gen. Forney left here Thursday, in response to a telegram to attend the funeral of Senator Houston. He will go from Athens to Washington direct.

Now is the time to form good resolutions for the present year, and among them should be one to subscribe and pay for your country paper.

The Messrs. Dickinson have finished off the spire of the Presbyterian church, and it looks very handsome.

If you havn't yet settled for your paper, remember that we are still "watching and waiting for thee."

Don't keep on writing it. 1870. It is time to drop that sort of foolishness.

It is with unfeigned regret that we chronicle the loss to Jacksonville of Mr. Jno. H. Crawford, one of her first settlers and a very highly esteemed citizen. For quite forty years or more he has lived among us, and in all that time no blight has attached to his good name, and he has enjoyed the confidence, respect and esteem of our people since his first entry among them. He goes to live at the new and growing town of Edwardsville in Cleburne county. We wish him good health and abundant prosperity in his new home.

Undertakers' Notice.

Mr. Jno. H. Crawford having removed from Jacksonville, the undersigned, at his request, will in the future keep on hand Coffins, Metal cases and burial Caskets, and will assist on burial occasions as Mr. Crawford did while in the undertaking business here.

L. A. WEAVER.

Jan 4-3m

Suggestions About Shopping.

Purchasers should, as far as possible, patronize the merchants of their own town. It is poor policy to send money abroad for articles which can be bought at home.

Do not take hold of a piece of goods which another is examining. Wait until it is replaced upon the counter before you take it up.

Injuring goods when handling, pushing aside other persons, lounging upon the counter, whispering, loud talk and laughter, when in a store, are an evidence of ill-breeding.

Never attempt to "beat down" prices when shopping. If the price does not suit, go elsewhere. The just and upright merchant will have but one price for his goods, and he will strictly adhere to it. It is an insult to a clerk or merchant to suggest to a customer that he may buy cheaper or better goods elsewhere. It is also rude to give your opinion, unasked, about goods that another is purchasing.

Never expect a clerk to leave another customer to wait on you; and when attending upon you do not cause him to wait while you visit with another. When the purchases are made let them be sent to your home, and thus avoid loading yourself with bundles.

Treat clerks, when shopping respectfully, and give them no more trouble than is necessary. Ask for what is wanted, explicitly, and if you wish to make an examination with a view to future purchase, say so. Be perfectly frank. There is no necessity for practicing deceit.

The rule should be, pay for goods when you buy them. If, however, you are trusted by the merchant, you should be very particular to pay your indebtedness when you serve to him. By doing so, you acquire a habit of promptitude, and at the same time es-

tablish credit, and make reputation among those with whom you deal. It is rude in the extreme to find fault and to make sneering remarks about goods. To draw unfavorable comparisons between the goods and those found at other stores does no good, and shows want of deference and respect to those who are waiting upon you. Politely state that the goods are not what you want, and, while you may buy, you prefer to look further. If a mistake has been made whereby

you have been given more goods than you paid for, or have received more change than was your due, go immediately and have the error rectified. You cannot afford to sink your moral character by taking advantage of such mistakes. If you have made an error to your disadvantage, as a merchant, you would wish the customer to return and make it right. You should do as you would be done by. Permanent success depends upon your being strictly honest.

GARRETT'S ADDRESS OF THE

REPUBLICAN FOR THE YEAR 1880.

Wake up Jacksonville, and lift up your head; You're only asleep; you're not half dead! Folks say you are dead—that makes me so mad—But then you are lazy, and that is too bad. So, wake up! and bring all your powers to rally; Think God you are built in this beautiful valley. Just look at your mountains that rise up so high Their summits are hid in the beautiful sky; And all down their sides rippling rivulets run, That sparkle like diamonds against the bright sun; And their tree tops are blushed with purple and gold So rich, that their beauties could never be told; The pines and the hollies and the laurels so green, With the red and the white oak all growing between, And the chestnuts and chinquapins scattered around, And the ripest persimmons oft cover the ground; The hickory nuts too, so inviting to boys— To hunt them is mixed with my earliest joys— And the frolicsome squirrels skip high in their plays, All nature seems joyous and blithesome and glad— Thou alone, my dear native village, seems sad. Then wake up, old town! you've no cause to fret; E'en a prophet can't tell what you may become yet. So list you while as I try to relate A few things about the best town in the State. Our social advantages none will deny, For we have as good as are under the sky; And as proof of the fact you may look now and then, How we've furnished the land with the very best men. In our Capital town the Assembly they've graced, In Congress most bravely the "music they've faced," And on Supreme bench the ermine they've worn, And with credit and honor their place did adorn. So, you see "we're some" if they do call us dead, May be light in the purse, but we've weight in the head. We have druggists who retail the purest of drugs, Saloonists to fill up your steinkers and jugs. And milliners to furnish hats, jabots and laces To set off the girls when they go out to places. We've mechanics as skillful, ingenious and good As ever shaped tin, leather, iron or wood. We've good schools, and teachers who act well their part In teaching the children to learn to be smart; And our hotel man, Hammond, a good house doth keep, Where the weary-worn traveller may eat, drink and sleep. We've doctors well read, and lawyers who're wise, A baker to fix up the cakes and the pies, A marshal who keeps all the drunk fellows straight, Yet he carries a Crook in his own heavy gait. But to talk of our town boys I must not forget, The' to tell the whole truth occasions regret. Some get on a goods box at morning right soon And they spin their long yarns and they whittle till noon, They whittle all day and would whittle all night, But some of 'em stop to get on a tight; But all are not so. Some are worthy and kind, With frank, open faces and well improved mind; We know them and love them, but the fact we deplore That our bad ones are no less, and our good ones no more. But I tell you we've girls, polished, pretty and sweet, As any you'd chance in a city to meet. They can cook a "square meal" and make up their beds, Can powder their faces and frizz up their heads, Play on the piano, and Pinafore sing; In fact, are *all* in every good thing. Our women are queenly, accomplished and good As ever wore hat, bonnet, head-dress or hood; But there's one 'mongst them all, fills the town with disgust; She'd tell stories, tattle, and gossip, or bust. She tattles and gossips; nobody she spares; She sprawls her oily slanders, and by them she swears. If she can't quit her "thoy say" and strive to do better, As certain as fate, the old devil will get her. Our enemies—snarks—have it wide circulated That trade has diminished, and we are now fated; But I'll tell you, my friends, that report is untrue; (But this fact you know as well as I do.) For business is better than ever has been, And the people more amply provided with "tin." We've just as good merchants as you'll find anywhere; They are solid and civil and deal on the *square*. Some good men we've lost since the first of last year, Tho' of old ones and new ones we've plenty left here. At West End there's *Matthews*, *Brittains*, *Vansants*, Where men take their "sisters and cousins and aunts" To buy them nice dress-goods and fancy ones too, From a rose-colored tie to a high buttoned shoe; And then there's a man who's just coining the dimes, He's the outpost of town and *Wards* off hard times; And now we can boast of a genuine *Seller*, Who's attentive to biz, and a right clever fellow, And in the red store, not far from this Teuton, You'll find the straight forward, genial *Brewton*; Then, too, we've a man who is always *Caldwell*, Who constantly keeps the best groceries to sell; And a *Carpenter*, framing a fortune for self— Choicest goods you will find on his counter and shelf— Ho! a *Weaver* employs, of business sagacity, Who can spin out your dimes to their utmost capacity. Now go down the street until you come to the *Row*, And right at the corner you'll find a big show; It's the biggest concern that there is in the place, Notwithstanding they've *Rowan* in all of their ways; But they're well supplied with secular *Deans*, Who give handsome bargains and take in your *greens*; And now they've secured a *Porter* so nice, Who can sell the girls' goods at almost any price. 'Tis true that our "Pats" now quarters did seek, But we've *Wilson* instead from *Terapin* creek; So we'll *Harbour* no useless nor foolish regret, For we'll *Turner* new leaf and will *Land* safely yet; And thus having lauged, we'll all *Landers* be. On the fair, lovely shores of prosperity; And then, with our business *Pilgrim*-age o'er, With plenty of "shink" we will wait for no more, Unless it should be a glass of wine, "whis" or brandy. From *Johnny's* saloon, which is open and handy. And now, friends, I'll close my annual song— Already, I fear, I've dazed you too long; I am not half through tho' I've written a *harp*, But here I shall stop, and ask you to peep Down into your pockets and draw out a *half*; If you only would see how this *devil* can laugh; Or, if you should think that you "bad" order, Contented I'll be with a glittering quarter, And will make my best bow to kind friends so dear, And wish them a long and a "HAPPY NEW YEAR."

We understand from an interview between Col. DePunick and a reporter of the Atlanta Constitution that the L. & N. R. R. will commence to build the Georgia Western Railroad to Decatur by the 1st of January. This road will come by Gadsden, because it is almost on an air line between Atlanta and Decatur. This route is nearer than any other, and easier and cheaper built. One third of the route is already graded, and more trade will be secured on this route, so far as local matters are concerned, and as much coal and iron, and of as quality, as in any other route. We also understand the E. A. & C. R. R. will be sold under a decree of the Chancery Court at Opelika 1st of March. The A. G. S. R. and Cincinnati Southern propose to purchase it, and build the line from Gadsden to Jacksonville at once, there connecting with the S. R. & D. R. R.—Gadsden.

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**ED. G. CALDWELL,
(at the old Forney Corner.)**
Has on hand the best brands of Chew-chewing and Smoking TOBACCOs, including the popular Swanson's Pride and the celebrated Durkum Smoking Tobacco. He has the largest stock of CIGARS in Town. Among his brands you will find the Solace, Margarita, Royal Standard and the favorite Tidal Wave.

Chocolate Cacao, Imported Chow Chow, Boston Baked Beans, Salmon & Canned Goods in great variety at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Coffee, Sugar, Flour, Meal, Meat, Potatoes, Mackarel, Macaroni & Cheese at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Cheap Groceries for Cash at the old Forney Corner.

Fresh Eggs at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Fresh Meat at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy anything in the GROCERY line CHEAP for CASH at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Go buy one of those fine Plows of the Powers patent at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

splendid lot of new Tin-ware at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Finest article of kerosene oil at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

New lot of stone ware at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy TEN pounds of RICE for \$1.00 at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy 10 pounds of SUGAR for \$1.00 at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Salt at manufacturers' prices at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy 5 pounds of good COFFEE for ONE DOLLAR at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

Parties who are in arrears for town taxes for the year 1878-9 are earnestly requested to come forward and pay the same to the town marshal at once. The Council and officers of the town have been as lenient as they can be, interest on the bonded debt of the town is past due and *must* be met. The Council dislikes to advertise property for sale to pay taxes, but will be compelled to make such an order if parties do not at once settle up.

JNO. D. HAMMOND,
Mayor.

**THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.**

SYMPOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; shiny or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLane and FLEMING Bros. on the wrapper.

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy for all the ills that flesh is heir to, but in afflictions of the liver, and in all bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of the bowels, and in all those cases where the character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine, As certain as you are that they are unequalled.

REMEDY OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red seal on the lid with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLane and FLEMING Bros.

Upon the liver pills prepared by FLEMING Bros. of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, sealed differently but same pronunciation.

NOTICE NO. 98.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

November 22d, 1878. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice; viz:

Joseph Laramie, Homestead Entry No. 5700 for S. W. Fractional quarter, Section 10, Township 14 South, Range 12 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz, William P. Shealy and Wilson M. Hart of Cleburne county, Ala.

PELIAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

Grand Reduction in Prices.

B. F. CARPENTER HAS JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE AND

COMPLETE

ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GROCERIES,

which he proposes to sell at bottom prices.

Very best brands of Coffee, Sugar, Tea,

Finely flavored Cigars, Western Bacon,

Meat, Snowdrop Flower, Molasses, Crockery,

Birdwings, Kerosene oil, Buckets, Tin-

ware, Every thing kept in a well

stocked and well-arranged establishment.

He also has on hand a large

assortment of Harness, Saddles, Bridles,

made of the very best leather.

Leather, and

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SCIENTIFIC.

Paris Astronomical Museum.—Considerable progress has been made with the new museum now forming at the Paris Observatory. Among other objects of historic interest, it will contain a pair of Mercator's globes, one from the middle of the sixteenth century. That of the earth is the first on which meridians of longitude and parallels of latitude were laid down. The great count orial lakes of Africa, it is reported, are all to be found upon it. The glass cases contain the first portable meridian circle constructed on Admiral Monchez's plan; the pendulums of invariable dimension employed by the Captains Fraiseau and Dupeyron in their voyages around the world, for the determination of the absolute value of gravity at different points of the earth's surface; and the apparatus used by A. G. Coriolis in his researches on the motion of the earth, and in his calculations of the velocity of light from observations made between the Observatory and the Tower of Montlhéry. Another glass case, adds the *Journal des Débats*, contains the standard metre of the First Republic; the toise used 1773 in Peru for measuring a degree at the equator; the toise used in Lapland some short time afterward for measuring the polar degree, and the platinum kilogramme made by the Republican Commission of Weights and Measures. Fresnel's lens, the first ever graduated, is also deposited in the glass cases, and a piece of glass of the great astronomer Cassini, which he used in his experiments determining the existence of Jupiter's satellites. Saturn's double ring, the abnormal flatness of Jupiter's poles, and the vast velocity of his rotation, as well as that of Mars. In another of the cases are to be seen the doubly refracting prisms with the help of which Arago measured the diameter of the great planets. Neptune is depicted.

A new pigment photographic process, which is particularly adapted to paper cameras, is published by the Association Belge de Photographie. The plan being to dissolve wax in benzene, charge a small quantity of cotton with the solution, and apply the latter to a tight piece of plate glass. After this, the plate is provided with a coating of collodion or varnish, and immersed in water for thirty minutes. It is then taken out and laid flat on the table, where it is coated with a mixture consisting of a colored pigment, gelatine and bichromate of potassium, which, having become firm, the plate is allowed to dry in the dark. In addition to this, a pigment paper is taken, sensitized in the dark, and is dipped in a solution of bichromate of potassium dissolved upon the collodioning surface of the plate—previously moistened with water—rubbed down in order to obtain perfect adhesion and finally left to dry. The plate is then exposed in a dark room era-enlarging apparatus—by allowing the picture rays to act through the plate, upon the film treated with bichromate. The exposure is regulated by the assistance of the photometer. The plate is subsequently immersed in warm water of forty degrees, after which the paper is detached, and the picture developed in the usual way. It is now fixed, and a piece of white gelatine is affixed to the picture by means of the roller; and when this has become perfectly dry, the picture is detached.

A Process of Nickel Plating.—In the wet way, without the use of batteries, has just been devised, and is said to give good results. To a dilute solution of chloride of zinc—five to ten per cent.—enough nickel sulphate is added to turn a dark reddish green color to it, and the solution is then applied to the article to be plated in a porcelain vessel. The plating is done by dipping the article in the liquid, from a separation of a few inches, and is drawn back, as it does not interfere with effectiveness of the bath. The articles to be nickel coated, being first carefully cleaned of oxide or grease, are suspended in the solution from thirty to sixty minutes, the bath being kept at a boiling temperature. When the articles are found to have become uniformly coated, they are removed, washed in water in which there is a little chalk in solution, then dried, and finally brought to a polish with chalk or other suitable material. By a substitution of a cobalt salt in place of the nickel, articles may be similarly plated.

Machine Seeding.—is now made in a California factory from the entrails of a sheep. A three-fourth inch rod of this material will bear a strain of seven tons. It is said to be much more durable than hemp.

A Strange Bug.

Mr. Hunt, residing in Virginia City, Nevada, recently found a queer bug in his yard. It is about the size of a quarter of a dollar, and its peculiarity is that while it is shaped much like a turtle, it walks on only half of its legs at a time. It has six legs, three on a side. When it walks it balances itself on its edge and moves along at a good pace on three legs. After walking this way about a minute it drops over and walks on the other three legs. Sometimes it walks on its two forelegs, like a man in a circus walking on his hands. Mr. Hunt asserts that the bug can execute a handspring, either backward or forward, but while it was in this office it did not essay a feat so difficult. Its back is a deep blue, spotted with gold, and its belly is striped with red. When the bug walks on its forelegs it reminds one of a circus acrobat in spangles of many colors. While Mr. Hunt was exhibiting his bug, Capt. Sam, the Plate chief, came in with Charley of Silver City. Sam remarked, with a smile of superior knowledge: "Circus bug, you bet!" The Plate stretched a string between two tables, and the bug walked the tight-rope on edge, and then hung down from it by his hind feet. The Plate venerated the insect, and said that when it appears in the fall with gold marks on its back it means plenty. Black spots signify death and white spots famine. Aside from the absurd superstitions the bug is certainly a wonderful thing, and its antics vastly amusing.

There is Health Ahead

For cheerful dyspeptics who will use Hostetter's Stomach Bitter, which will enable them to digest more of their appetites—truly their best friend. It is a safe, reliable, and safe to profit by the above suggestion, why they deserve to suffer, that is all. Let them ask any one who has used the Bitter if it is not a safe medicine, and they will receive a frank reply. It will be an affirmative. Bitter tonics, bowel troubles, debility, rheumatism, are all conquered by this highly esteemed and professionally sanctioned specific, which has also won the confidence of the medical profession, and means of exerting its full influence in the treatment of the invalid, and may be relied upon to produce decisive and not palliative effects. It is the one thing needful for the cure of dyspepsia, and nothing will supply its place.

AGRICULTURE.

TAKE OFF THE CHECK-REIN.—When the check-rein is drawn so as to derange the natural incline of the head, it causes a stiffness of the neck and a pressure of the cervical and dorsal vertebrae, changes the natural position of the windpipe, and interferes with free respiration. The neck being raised curves the vertebrae of the back, making it hollow, while it has the tendency to stretch the front legs toward the body, or thrusting them backward upon them. This deprives him of the power of controlling himself. Because, by changing the natural carriage of the horse, you cause a greater demand upon his strength for the resistance against natural motion, and the action will be dwelling and slow. The shoulders being inclined out of position throws the support of the front legs, cramps the withers, which divides the true movement of each leg, and impairs the freedom and suppleness of his front action; for, as the front legs are kept still so is the spring and gait of the horse.

Another glass case, adds the *Journal des Débats*, contains the standard metre of the First Republic; the toise used 1773 in Peru for measuring a degree at the equator; the toise used in Lapland some

short time afterward for measuring the polar degree, and the platinum kilogramme made by the Republican Commission of Weights and Measures. Fresnel's lens, the first ever graduated, is also deposited in the glass cases, and a piece of glass of the great astronomer Cassini, which he used in his experiments determining the existence of Jupiter's satellites. Saturn's double ring, the abnormal flatness of Jupiter's poles, and the vast velocity of his rotation, as well as that of Mars. In another of the cases are to be seen the doubly refracting prisms with the help of which Arago measured the diameter of the great planets. Neptune is depicted.

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The plate is then exposed in a porcelain vessel in a separation of a few inches, and is drawn back, as it does not interfere with effectiveness of the bath. The plating is done by dipping the article in the liquid, from a separation of a few inches, and is drawn back, as it does not interfere with effectiveness of the bath.

GRAYER HAM SANDWICHES.—Grate finely as much well-cooked ham as you are likely to require, flavor it with a very little cayenne and some nutmeg. Roll out some good puff paste very thinly, cut into two perfectly even pieces, prick in one or two places, and lay the ham on the puff paste and wrap it up till of a golden brown. Then take it out, and let it stand till cool, when spread a little fresh butter lightly over the whole. This should not be done till the paste is perfectly done. Now spread the ham evenly over the paste, lay the second piece of puff paste over it, and with a piece of stuff paste over it, and with a very sharp knife, cut into small-sized sandwiches. This is a charming supper dish.

APPETITES, DEFICIENT.—A bad appetite generally arises from the disordered stomach, and is best improved by exercise and the occasional use of saline purgatives. Chalybeates and tonics will also prove advantageous. A piece of rhubarb chewed an hour before dinner is employed by some people to stimulate the appetite. A small piece of dried ginger root, or a small glass of bitters, for the same purpose. One or two four-grain compound drops of the London pharmacopœia, taken in the middle of the morning, have been strongly recommended, under the name of dinner pills.

CORN ROOTS.—Careful farmers for years have availed, as much as possible, cutting the roots of corn at the last plowing. The effects of such root-pruning have been seen in the earthing up of the leaves and withering of the corn. And many countrymen have been led to believe that the roots of corn are easily pulled out, and are easily injured by plow cutting and tearing the roots. Good farmers have been instructed to plow which will better draw the soil to the corn, cut the weeds but at the same time not reach the roots. But there are some who are extremely wise, and prefer exploding all the cherished notions of the past and present. Mr. Sturdevant, a noted agricultural critic, has made a new discovery in cultivating corn and he urges his theory on the world in energy of pure English. In a well written article in the *Country Gentleman*, he states his positions, as well as the result of his experiments, which are well worthy of notice, as well as further demonstration. He says to practical growers of corn to bottom the soil, and then to cut roots or three strong hoes, or take a small glass of bitters, for the same purpose. One or two four-grain compound drops of the London pharmacopœia, taken in the middle of the morning, have been strongly recommended, under the name of dinner pills.

WATER CLOVER.—Where the tops of lamps become discolored, it is not an easy job to mend them, and many have been disappointed in attempting to cement them by the use of Plaster of Paris. It is said that by boiling three parts of resin with one part of caustic soda and five parts of water, and mixing with one-half its weight of plaster of Paris, one will make cement which is not permeable by petroleum.

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CAANARY BIRD WITH ASTHMA.—To cure an ordinary bird of asthma, you should hold him firmly in the hand and let him inhale chloroform until sleep; when he comes out of the stupor he will be found to be entirely cured; this should be done in the morning before the bird is fed. The disease is caused by impure air.

Kisses on Dried CARES.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three-fourth cup of water, one-half teaspoonful of soda, two eggs, four and a half or five cups of flour; drop them on a tin, and put a lump of sugar in the centre of each.

To cure sore throat, wrap flannel around the throat, keep out of draughts, and sudden changes of atmosphere, and every half hour take a pinch of chloride of potash, place it on the tongue and allow it to dissolve in the mouth.

A JOKER.—Is not so durable as a church bell. After it has been told a few times it is worn out.

What a screamer!—is a relative often paid to a crying baby, but Dr. Babb's Baby Syrup, by alleviating the pains of the little one, soon stops the crying.

To keep the hands soft, mix honey, almond meal and oil into paste; use after washing with soap. Castile soap is best for use, as it will cure cut or scratch and prevents any spot.

For inflammatory rheumatism take half ounce of pulverized saltpetre, put in half an ounce of sweet oil, bathe the parts affected, and a sound cure will speedily be affected.

A good wash for the teeth is made by putting equal parts of borax and camphor gum into a bottle of water and letting it stand for a short time before using.

BLEEDING OF wound in man or beast can be stopped by a mixture of wheat flour and common salt, in equal parts, bound on with a cloth.

Those who have hard, callous spots on the hands can rid themselves of them by holding the spots over the grindstone for a moment or two.

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Jacksonville

Democrat

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLII.

THE REPUBLICAN.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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AND

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

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AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

formerly occupied by Gen. W. H. Forney,

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No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Alabama.

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Promptly,

AT THE

REPUBLICAN OFFICE

FAR APART.

Beneath the quaint old bridge you hear
The waves make music as they pass;
And winding to the elm tree near,
You see the pathway through the grass
Where we were wont to walk, alas!

The river wanders as of old
Beneath the shades of willow trees,
The sunlit water gleam like gold,
And ripple to the gentle breeze;
But I am far from these and thee.

The sky bends over broad and blue,
And, in the soft and mellow light,
You tread the lane our footprints knew
In former days, when days were bright;
Do these days bring such sweet delight?

And still that lane with grass is green;
With fragrant flowers the banks are fair;
In golden glow and silver sheen
The bees still hum the balmy air;
But you will find to me there.

Again, perchance, I may not see
The rustling row of willow trees;
Which bear a leafy canopy
When we strolled underneath at ease;
For I am far from thee and sa.

Our joys forsake us. Soon does Spring
Pass by and make the Summer call;
Soon do the birds lose heart to sing
When fading leaves in Autumn fall;
And Winter is the end of all.

The Pupil's Love.

It was the final night of her engagement, which had been a signal triumph in the Italian city, and an ovation was tendered by the nobility to the gifted pupil of the celebrated Max Herne.

Whose mind was filled with the greatest sense of triumph to night, master's or pupil's?

Max Herne sat alone in his box, handsome, calm, collected, seemingly unimpressed by the excitement about him.

But noting his eyes tell a tale.

Was it the performer or performance that filled his eyes with adoration? We shall see.

The beautiful child of music bowed her golden head and received the honors heaped upon her.

Her cheek was flushed with triumphant beauty, but she did not look once towards the box where her master sat.

Herse was detained some minutes after the curtain went down by friends pressing around him with their congratulations, so his pupil was at home by the time he got round to the stage entrance.

In her private parlor the flush of triumph no longer glowed upon the cheek of the child of music. Surely she was not satisfied with to-night's triumph.

The expression betrayed her heart, her happiness was incomplete; her eyes said as plainly as words, heart hungry.

The door opened, and Maude Leblanc started from her position.

It was a young French girl, her maid, who entered, saying:

"Monsieur Herne is here. Shall I admit him?"

"Yes."

And the daughter of music's face took on a rosy hue again before Max Herne stepped into the room.

"How did you get away so quickly?" he cried, the moment he entered. "I thought your admirers would have detained you for some time."

"I did not give them chance," she replied, averted her face from his gaze. "I was tired of it all, and wanted to go to-night, for my heart is overflowing with love. My master, you must make no engagements for me."

"I do not understand you," he cried, in a tremor.

"I will explain in a few words. Because I have made a life long engagement for you."

"You have made an engagement for yourself?"

"Yes, I am going to marry Hunt Ellis. That is the cause of my overwheleing success to-night."

If Maude Leblanc had planned her master's punishment, she could not have brought it about more effectually.

Now, when his protestations are in vain when he knows she is lost to him for ever, the truth bursts upon him.

He loves her; she is the sol of his heart, and blind man could not see it until too late.

"Then your art does not satisfy your soul's longings. You have opened your heart's door and let in other idols to share the place of one."

She did not answer him.

"Surely," he said after waiting some moments for her to speak, "you have no particular wish to return to the far-flung where I found you. If my memory serves me right, your life in your native land, which I saw it, was anything but pleasant."

"Yes, my past life was anything but pleasant," she cried in a tone that startled Max Herne, for he had not heard her use it for years.

"But I am tired of this one all the same—tired of hearing the high-sounding name you have dubbed me."

"You are ungrateful," he said, coldly, interrupting her.

"No, no do not think that," she cried.

"To repay you for what you have done for me I would devote my life to you."

"Devote your life not to me but to your art. It is my idol, as I have told you. Make it yours, have no other if you would repay me."

Her fair face was instantly buried in her hands to hide its growing whiteness.

Her love was then back to her.

Long ago, the truth that her master was selfish to the heart's core, tried to force himself upon her, but she would not believe it.

If she had a spark of pride, she would never again let this man know how much she loved him; indeed, he was already tumbling from the pedestal in her heart upon which she had reared him.

"You are tired; you are not yourself to-night," he said, more softly, smoothing her bowed head; "I think you ought to retire at once, you need rest; you know we start for Germany to-morrow. Has the senior everything in readiness?"

"We will ready to start anything to-morrow," she answered, as she raised her head.

"Then I will bid you good-night," he said.

"One question before you go," she said quickly. "It has been on my mind for some time."

"What is it?" he asked, in his old gentle tone, at the same time regarding her intensely for her expression, he thinks, has certainly undergone a change.

Supposing you discovered another child displaying the same talents that I did, would you take her and do for her as you have done for me?"

His answer came without a moment's hesitation.

"Would I?" he cried, his eyes aglow.

"Ah, if some fairy could inform me where a dozen such children were, I should only be too ready to take them all. Why, my child, one such performance of my pupil as yours last night, would repay me for my trouble."

As Max Herne finished speaking, the last slender column that propped her idol on its throne snapped, and it toppled to the ground.

Max Herne was gone in another minute, and she alone in her misery, knew that the idol she worshipped was made of selfish clay and was broken forever.

If one night of triumph repays my master surely he is repaid now, is what Maude Leblanc thinks, as success meets them in the German cities.

She is out for her morning walk in the pretty town in which they have stopped to rest for a day.

Only one week more, she thinks, and then for home.

Her thoughts are broken by a voice at her side.

Is she dreaming?

"Maude, Maude, is it little Maude?"

She turns.

She is not dreaming.

The owner of the boyish voice of long ago, the one bright gleam of her past life, the only link that connected her native land, is standing, a tall, handsome man beside her.

"Hunt Ellis!" she cried, joyfully.

"fa! ma! little Maude, then," he said taking the hand she offered. "I'll be back, my lad."

"I suppose I ought to call you Maude-ole."

"No, no," she cried; "call me Maude, don't call me that hateful assumed name."

"Ah, I am glad it is only assumed," he said archly. "I was sure it was you I saw at Berlin, and I followed you here. Very impudent of me, was it not?" he asked, in the hearty voice so well remembered.

"Very," she answered, catching some of his spirit.

"I am a little Maude, then," he said taking the hand she offered. "I'll be back, my lad."

"Over old times," he concluded: "I have no earthly business here but to see you. Now shall I go or stay?"

"We go ourselves to-morrow," she answered.

"Where?"

"To Paris. One performance there and then for home."

"Then I am for Paris to-morrow also, that is if you do not object, for you know we cannot say all we two have to say about old times between now and to-morrow," he answered laughing.

At Paris Maude Leblanc gained her crowning triumph.

"My child, you surpassed everything I ever dreamed of for you to-night," cried Max Herne, when the performance was over.

"That's all I've got; it's my pile."

"I see the nickel."

The Republican.

SATURDAY, JAN. 17, 1880.

The dispatches from Maine have been so voluminous that we cannot continue their publication in full.

After the Republicans organized their Legislature, they submitted questions to the Supreme Court (Republican of course) and declared their intention to abide its decision—we suppose with the same virtuous resignation that that party rested its claims in the Presidential contest of 1876 to the 7 to 8 conclusion.

The Fusionists met as usual but transacted no business and made no disclosure of their intentions.

Meantime the Fusion President of the Senate who had assumed the functions of Governor addressed a communication to the Military Commander, Chamberlain, asking him if he would recognize him as Governor and obey his orders as commander-in-chief. To this Chamberlain made diplomatic reply that he, as a military man, could not undertake to decide a question purely judicial, and that he too would wait the decision of Supreme Court before recognizing anybody, and that in the meantime he would preserve the peace. So at this writing, it seems the Radicals have the advantage of the situation, unless the Fusionists have something in reserve the public as yet know nothing of, or the Republican Supreme Court of Maine prove itself more virtuous than Republican Supreme Courts are in the habit of being.

The State Press on Gov. Cobb's Appointment of U. S. Senator.

The Talladega Mountain Home says:

While, of course, we may be mistaken in our surmises, it is our belief that Gov. Cobb, in his filling the vacant Senatorship, was more actuated by the effect the appointment would have on his future political aspirations than the effect it might have for the "good of the country."

At any rate such is the drift of public opinion, and we dare say that he and his advisers in the matter in question will not deny that such a consideration was taken into account before Mr. Luke P. Pryor's name was fixed upon.

Though all the State looked at the candidate who had gone before the Legislature, as a list from which it would be right and proper to make the selection, it was evident that the Governor would go clear out side of those names for an appointment—and the reason universally given was that by so doing he would less antagonize the several formulated strengths in the State, and better his condition as a candidate for a second term.

The Mobile News among other things says:

Gov. Cobb went outside of all the prominent persons spoken of for the Senatorship, and appointed one unknown to fame. We are told he was the law partner of Senator Houston. Of course that was a good reason for his appointment.

The News says that rumor has it that Gov. Cobb was looking himself to Houston's successorship when he made the appointment, but the News does not vouch for the truth of the rumor.

The Scottsboro Herald says:

Gov. Cobb has appointed Luke P. Pryor, of Athens, former law partner of Senator Houston, to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate. This appointment, not being a discrimination between aspirants, will perhaps give less dissatisfaction than any that could have been made.

The Tuscaloosa Advertiser thought Mr. Pugh would get the appointment, as did also the Ashland Times.

The Rome Courier says:

Gov. Cobb, of Alabama, has appointed Luke P. Pryor, of Athens, Senator Houston's former law partner, to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Senator Houston. Mr. Pryor will hold the place until the meeting of the next legislature in November. He is not a politician, but will fill that place no doubt acceptably to the people of Alabama. We suppose Gov. Cobb ignored the claims of those who have been looking to a seat in the Senate for fear he might give a good start to one of them in a race he will probably enter himself.

The Marion Standard preferred Hon. Peter Hamilton of Mobile.

The Fort Payne Journal thought that Hon. Taul Bradford had the best chance of any of the three gentlemen who were before the Legislature for the Senatorship when Gen. Houston was elected.

The Huntsville Independent said before the appointment: North Alabama expects the appointment. Hon. Lero P. Walker is the choice of North Alabama.

The Rockford Enterprise wanted Hon. Taul Bradford appointed.

The Selma Times gives us an excellent bit of sarcasm when it prints the following:

NOT WELL INFORMED.—The appointment of Luke P. Pryor as a successor of Senator Houston, by the Gov. of Alabama, shows that the editor of the Philadelphia Times was sold when he penned the following paragraph of the 3rd instant, viz: "The recent death of Senator Houston, of Alabama, has thrown the politicians of that State into a flutter, since it leaves a Senatorial term of nearly five years to be filled. The Governor will make an appointment and his appointee will hold the place until next winter, when the General Assembly will meet and make its selection. It is Alabama's misfortune not to have any man of national reputation or much prominence, however much good material for making statesmen may be had away within its limits. There are plenty of people, however, who want to go to the Senate, and the most conspicuous candidates already in the field are Congressional Representatives Forney and Herbert, Messrs. L. P. Walker, J. L. Pugh, Taul Bradford and a Maj. Barnes. Gov. Cobb himself would like to have the place very much, and as he can't appoint himself, is likely to follow precedent in such cases and appoint some accommodating fellow who will give way for him when the Legislature comes to make its choice. Mr. Bradford, an ex-Congressman, appears to be the man most likely to enter into this arrangement. But if ability and liberality in politics are considered in the bestowal of the honor, it would go to Colonel Herbert."

The Tuskegee News thought that Mr. Pugh should have had the appointment, but acquiesces in the appointment of Mr. Pryor as follows:

Since writing the above the appointment of Hon. Luke Pryor, of Athens, a former law-partner of Senator Houston, has been announced. It is said that Mr. Pryor is a fluent and forcible speaker and a man of considerable ability. We are informed that Gov. Cobb did not want to take sides between the candidates before the Legislature, and being sure that Mr. Pryor would not rock an election, gave him the place.

From the above extracts, which do not include half said on the subject, it will be seen that the newspapers of the State were taken by surprise at the appointment of Mr. Pryor. The Governor in no event could have escaped criticism and any appointment he could have made, and we are loth to charge him with personal motives in the selection of Mr. Pryor.

Latest from Maine.

The Military in Control—Maine gets a Taste of Louisiana's Troubles.

State of Maine, Major General's Office, Augusta, Jan. 8, 1880.—In the extraordinary situation now presented at the seat of government, I deem it my duty to make public the following orders, issued by his Excellency, the governor and Commander in Chief:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 12.

State of Maine, Adjutant General's Office, Jan. 5, 1880.—First.—The several counties of this State are constituted into the first division of the militia of Maine.

Second.—Maj. Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain is assigned to the command of the first division.

Third.—The commanding officers of all military organizations accepted into the service of the State are required to report to him. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Governor and Commander in Chief.

S. D. LEAVITT,
Adjutant General.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 45.

State of Maine, Augusta, Jan. 5, 1880.—Maj. Gen. J. L. Chamberlain is hereby authorized and directed to protect the public property and institutions of the State until my successor is appointed.

A. GARCISON,
Governor.

S. D. LEAVITT, Adj't Gen.

I have entered upon the discharge of the duties devolved upon me in pursuance of the above orders, and shall protect the property and institutions of the State until my successor is appointed.

JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN,
Major General.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The Augusta special to the Herald to-day says:

"The feeling of doubt and distrust which prevails has increased rather than diminished within twenty-four hours. The military power, though no troops are called out, is becoming universally conspicuous for Maine. Gen. Chamberlain in constant consultation with the civil authorities, and is gradually becoming an important figure. Gen. John Marshall Brown, of his staff, arrived from Portland this morning, and active old army officers are expected to-day."

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The Sun's special from Augusta says: The most important subject before the Maine Legislature to day was the divulgation on the part of four members of the House of the fact that they had been offered bribes by agents of the Republican party, if they would refuse to serve as members of the House, and sign a resolution to reconcile the Democrat of New York have resulted in an arrangement, as the only way out of the difficulty, that the New York delegation will be unopposed, except that the vote will be a unit for the candidate who seems to be indicated by the majority voice of the convention as the most available man. In other words New York will not put forward a candidate of her own, but will give the support of its delegation to Gen. Tilden or any other man who seems to be the favorite of the majority of the other States.

U. S. Senator Lamar, of Mississippi has been stricken with paralysis. He is not thought to be in a very critical condition.

FURTHER FROM MAINE.

THE DEMOCRATS STILL HOLD THE FORT.

AUGUSTA, Me. Jan. 12.—On the assembling of the Senate this morning, President Lawson sent a letter announcing that he assumed the duties of Governor. Senator Ellis of Weldo was chosen President pro tem.

The Committee on the Gubernatorial voted reported that the following votes were thrown at the election held in S. 1st winter. Who's No. of votes, 128,807, necessary for a choice, 69,404. A. Garelson, 31,845, B. Bradbury, 263; D. F. Davis, 200. The remainder were scattering.

The Constitutional candidates are D. E. Davis, J. S. Smith and A. Garelson and Bradbury. On a proposal of the Senate to hold a joint Convention for the purpose of qualifying the acting Governor, there was some debate, Mr. Locke of Cumberland, made a long speech, in which he claimed that the certificates issued by the Governor and Council to those not chosen were not legal, and the acts passed by such a body would not be recognized by the courts or obeyed by the people.

Messrs. Barker & Strickland replied: Declining the legality of the Legislature and desiring they meant as honorables gentlemen to do the fair thing when investigation should take place before the proper Committee of the Legislature.

A joint convention was formed and in the presence of the Secretary of the State and several members of the Council, J. D. Lawson, took the oath and was proclaimed acting Governor of the State.

Only sixty members were present in the House and that body adjourned without transaction of any business.

FURTHER FROM MAINE.

THE SITUATION CHANGES.

AUGUSTA, Me. Jan. 12.—At twenty minutes to six this evening the Republican members of the Senate and House proceeded to the State House for the purpose of organizing a Legislature. The movement was entirely unknown to the Fusionists, and but few of the Republicans outside of the immediate members were aware of the position of affairs.

News that the Republicans had taken possession of the State House spread rapidly and caused great rejoicing among Republicans, who had been impatient to have this result brought about.

Mr. Lawson, President of the Senate, when he saw people assembling, proceeded to Gen. Chamberlain's headquarters, and excitedly said: "I protest against these men coming in."

Gen. Chamberlain informed Mr. Lawson that he should permit the men to come in and stay as long as they pleased. There was no forcible resistance whatever. The halls were lighted, until officers of previous Legislature, familiar with the premises, taking hold and tending their assistance.

The Republicans then proceeded coolly to organize a Legislature of their own. It looks as if the military Governor, Chamberlain, had gone back on the Democrats. What the devil has become of Gen. Garelson?

Mr. Tilden on the Third Term.

N. Y. Sun.

Mr. Tilden does not hesitate always. He has very positive convictions about the danger of a Third Term. He spoke like a patriot when he said:

"It is the duty of every sincere lover of republican institutions to do his utmost to prevent the reelection of Gen. Grant."

For my part," he continued, "I will do everything I can to secure the election of the man who may be appointed by the opponents of the Third Term conspiracy as the best candidate to unite the conservative elements of all parties. If a third term can be secured without Grant, a fourth and fifth will be. In short, Grant's installation in the White House in 1881

means the Empire."

The Chattanooga Times, of a recent date, says:

We are not a gentleman yesterday, who has unobtrusively information on the subject, and he is certain that if King Valley builds anywhere from Carrollton, it will go to Decatur, Ala. The Western will also go to Decatur, via Gadsden. Well, that would only intensify the necessity for the Chattanooga, Rome, Columbus and Pensacola connection. Cincinnati has got to have that road, and she will have it.

As we intimated, on yesterday, the efforts to reconcile the Democrat of New York have resulted in an arrangement, as the only way out of the difficulty, that the New York delegation will be unopposed, except that the vote will be a unit for the candidate who seems to be indicated by the majority voice of the convention as the most available man. In other words New York will not put forward a candidate of her own, but will give the support of its delegation to Gen. Tilden or any other man who seems to be the favorite of the majority of the other States.

U. S. Senator Lamar, of Mississippi has been stricken with paralysis. He is not thought to be in a very critical condition.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

In Probate Court of Said County.

Special Term, Jan. 13th, 1880.

This day came G. W. Loyd, administrator of the estate of Joseph Loyd deceased and filed in Court his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of his said administration.

It is ordered by the Court that the 16th day of February 1880 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON.

Judge of Probate.

STATE OF ALABAMA

Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County.

Special Term, Jan. 13th, 1880.

This day came J. D. Bryant, administrator of the estate of Ben' F. Fr. deceased and filed in Court his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of his said administration.

It is ordered that the 16th day of February 1880 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON.

Judge of Probate.

STATE OF ALABAMA

Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County.

Special Term, Jan. 13th, 1880.

This day came W. M. Haines, Register and Master of said Chancery Court.

Dec. 6-3

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for Said County.

Special Term, Jan. 13th, 1880.

This day came James Crook, guardian of Ro. Crook, a minor, and filed his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of his said guardianship.

It is ordered that the 16th day of February 1880 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON.

Judge of Probate.

Jan. 17-3t.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

Joseph A. Jones

vs.

Henry Clews.

Henry Clews.</

SPECIAL NOTICE

Attention is called to the fact that by operation of an act passed by the last legislature of Alabama all State witness certificates must be registered within twelve months from the day they become a charge against the fine and forfeiture fund, or they are forever barred. Persons holding such certificates, issued by any of the Courts or Grand Juries of Calhoun County prior to the 13th of February 1870, and which are a charge against said fund, must present them to me for registration before the 13th of February 1870, or they will be barred and wholly worthless.

J. L. SWAN,
County Treasurer for Calhoun Co., Ala.

Messrs. Scab Crook and Emmet Laird visited Cherokee county the latter part of last week to arrest a man who had been convicted of wife murder in Mississippi and who had made his escape after about six months confinement as a penitentiary convict. He resisted arrest and discharged his pistol in the face of Crook, burning his face and cutting a hole through his hat brim within an eighth of an inch of his head. He then retreated, firing as he fled. The officers returned the fire and as many as five shots were sent after him. He succeeded in making his escape, but it is thought he was wounded.

The first number of the Cleburne County Clarion came out on the day advertised, and presents a very neat appearance indeed. The wholesaled people of Cleburne seem to be taking great interest in their county paper and we have no doubt but that it will prove financial success.

Tuesday night Mr. Brown, living near Daviessville, accompanied by Squire Decatur Davis and Mr. Hammert, deputy sheriff of Cleburne county, brought to town and lodged in jail here a man named Hughes, charged with larceny. Mr. Brown reports quite an exciting chase after the prisoner before he was overtaken near the Georgia line. He three times made his escape from custody it seems, and was quite hard to manage. If he is related as we learn he is, some of his kindred that we know are highly respectable and quite clever people, right for their sakes we hope he may be able to establish his innocence of the charge against him.

MARRIED, Tuesday morning, at the residence of Dr. J. F. M. Davis, by Rev. Jno. A. Scott, Mrs. Mary Myers, (neé M. M. Millry) of Holly Springs, Miss., to Rev. Mr. Miller of the same place.

The bridal party and friends after partaking of a splendid breakfast at Dr. Davis' left for Mississippi.

We thank the Montgomery Advertiser for the following kind notice of the new enterprise in which we, with Mr. Embrey, have embarked in Cleburne.

We have received the first number of the Cleburne County Clarion, published by Messrs. Grant & Boutwell, at Edaville, Ala. Mr. Grant is a well known journalist, is a son of the honored ex-State Treasurer Grant, and editor of the Jacksonville Republican. The Clarion gives promise of a successful future. Cleburne county cannot afford to do without it now. The Advertiser extends a cordial welcome and best wishes to the Clarion.

MARTIN'S CROSS ROADS LOCALS.

It is with pain and regret we note the death of Mr. John Dodd, at his residence in this County on Sunday morning at four o'clock, January 11th. He was born Nov. 1812 and hence was 77 years 2 months 3 days old. He was among the first settlers in this County, and was widely known throughout the country, and maintained the standing and character of an honest and reliable citizen, a good neighbor, an industrious father and faithful husband. His life was extended beyond the time allotted to man. He passed quietly and peacefully away. Those that knew him in life now mourn him in death. He lies quiet, sleeping beneath the sod. We trust his spirit is at rest.

Mr. P. Dodd, senior of the firm of P. & G. T. Dodd & Co., Atlanta, Ga., has been out several days attending his father in his last moments.

The general health of this community is good. The marriage mania has blown over and those that have obeyed Cupid's call are quietly entering on their life battles. The weather has been extremely warm, and farmers are clamorous for cold weather to kill the grass.

Why don't the young ladies have a leap year party. We are dying to have some fair ladies ask us for our company so we can say "I am sorry that a 'previous' engagement prevents the pleasure of accompanying you." Oh it will be so very very nice to make them feel the pangs of a refusal.

T. H. M.

At Mount Desert, Me., sea gulls are caught alive in a unique way. A stick is put through the tail of a small fish, and then it is left upon the seashore where it can be seen by the birds. They then seize and attempt to swallow it head first, and succeed remarkably until they come to the stick, when a stop is made. They swallow it further, and it is equally impossible to raise it, and so they choke, strangle and fall over when they are captured.

CLEBURNE NEWS:

We had heavy rain on the 8th inst, which raised waters very suddenly, but we have not heard of any serious damage to bridges, or machinery, in consequence of it.

We mention in our last writing the sickness of John C. Barker, who died on the 31st ult. In his death Cleburne has lost one of her best citizens. John C. Barker is still in a critical condition. His friends have but little hope of his recovery.

Mr. George L. Brown, of Calhoun county passed through Edwardsville this week, in custody of a young man in his neighborhood charged of larceny, who had made his escape to Ga. The young man is related to very respectable families in this, and Calhoun county.

Han Studgins, charged with murder, was removed to Jacksonville just in default of bond.

There has recently been two unsuccessful wolf hunts made in the mountains, on the head of Shound and Terriep creeks. But we learn that on last Saturday, Mr. Uri Johnson was in the woods looking at some timber, some three or four miles from Edwardsville, and was attacked by a large she

WOLF.

but made good his escape. He then prepared for the fight, with arms and reinforcements and returned to the scene of action and found the old wolf and five young ones under a clay-root. The old wolf finding her enemy too strong retreated and in her absence the party set traps at the place of entrance to her young, and then hid themselves near and watched and waited until the old wolf returned, and was caught by a trap. The party then advanced and fired into her, shooting several times before killing her, and then captured the young ones. Much credit is due Mr. Johnson and the party for the energy and pluck they displayed in capturing and destroying them.

It was stated a short time since that we were to have a newspaper in our County. We were wondering to ourselves what its name would be. We had thought of several nice names for it, just as some do when expecting a 'newcomer' in the family, but had not thought of

CLEBURNE COUNTY CLARION.

Clarion is a nice name, but if it should happen to loose the letter "I" out of its name, it would be one that none of us could much admire. It is a nice little paper gotten up in good taste, and we want, and expect to be literally pursued by not only by our people, but those in the surrounding counties and the outside world, that this may know who we are, what we are, and where we are, what we want, and what we don't want, what we have got, and what we have not got. If any should see this we are in need of Iron, Copper or Gold, we invite them to call around we have got "dead" loads of it and need help to get it up.

\$2,152 worth of valuable presents will be distributed to the subscribers of the Greenville Advertiser, free on the 12th of March next. Subscription price only \$2 per year. Send for sample copy J. B. Stanley, Greenville, Ala.

Sight Restored!

The undersigned having had remarkable success in curing various cases of sudden astigmatism, dimness of sight, and permanent suffering from any inflammation of the eyes, impaired vision, etc; desiring to make known to the public how such sufferers may avail themselves of his wonderful remedies.

The following certificates—obtained without solicitation—speak for themselves.

Persons desiring treatment can be visited by me if preferred. A. J. KERR,

White Plains, Ala.

DAVIEVILLE, ALA., Dec. 19th, 1870.

This is to certify that Dr. A. J. Kerr has been treating the eyes for one, and they are much better—think they will get entirely well. Cheerfully recommend his treatment to the public. J. F. DAVIS.

This is to certify that Lavinia McDonald, my beloved affected by loss of sight four or five years ago, and remained so till three or four weeks since, when she went under the treatment of Mr. Andrew Kerr, and in six or eight days afterward she could see with that eye as well as ever.

WASHINGTON WILLIAMS.

—Certify that this is a true statement with regard to my daughter.

JNO. W. McDOWELL.

Dec. 20th, 1870.

STATE OF ALABAMA; ETOWAH COUNTY, Feb. 1st, 1870.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that my grand daughter, Nancy Griffith, is afflicted with sore eyes for three years, to such an extent that she could scarcely see to go about. I engaged Mr. A. J. Kerr, and took her under his treatment, and to our astonishment, she could soon see to thread the finest needle or any kind of the sewing. I hereby recommend Mr. Kerr's medicine to any person similarly afflicted.

Given under my hand, day and date above mentioned.

W. N. CHANDLER.

Child Restored!

B. F. CARPENTER has in stock new the largest variety of Christmas Goods ever brought to this market, consisting of

TOYS

of all kinds and Confectionerries in great profusion and richness, as well as all kinds of FIRE WORKS

for the boys. Among the toys may be mentioned wax dolls from \$2 down, and among articles for Christmas gifts, suitable for older people, beautiful flowers, vases and China, gift cups and saucers, etc. These are minor toys and gifts suitable to the taste of every age and sex. His stock of confectionerries for the holidays is simply unparallelled, and parties intending to buy would do well to call at his store and examine his stock before making their Christmas purchases either of toys and confectionerries or more substantial articles for the table. He will not be undersold.

B. F. CARPENTER,

Dec. 13—18.

FOUND AT LAST! AN Infallible Pile Remedy.

Let the Afflicted Give it a Fair Trial, having been a sufferer for eight years; having sought relief at the hands of the physician and the compounder, but in vain; I concluded that somewhere in the great store-house of nature a sure and effective remedy could be found.

The remedy is a compound of four different vegetable products of the country, is entirely harmless, and from experience I can say it has entirely relieved one cure.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

WALTER NESBIT

is now prepared to furnish to the public the best and latest improved

Cooking Stoves,

At prices which duly competition. His

wants every Stove to be put for sale, and his

long experience in this line enables him

to procure the very best Stoves on the market.

He trimms them at his own shop and the pub-

lic may feel assured that the very best material

will be used, and the work done in a

skillful and scientific manner. He will

offer Stoves for country produce at fair rates.

His customers are respectfully invited to call

upon him to inspect his Stoves before purchas-

ing, and to get the best prices.

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A Gentle Stimulus
Is imparted to the kidneys and bladder by Hostetter's Bitter, which gives an overexcitement to these organs. Besides giving more activity to them; this excellent tonic endows them with additional vigor and enables them the better to undergo the wear and tear of the various functions performed by nature. Moreover, as pores are the channel for the escape of certain impurities from the blood, it increases their usefulness by strengthening and helping to stimulate the important organs, they fall into a languid state, which is the usual precursor of disease. What then can be of greater service than a medicine which imparts a greater activity to the pores? No medicines are more pernicious than those which affect the kidneys; and a medicine which averts the terri should be highly esteemed.

Unsalted Butter.

The use of unsalted butter is on the increase in this country, and a process has recently been invented in England by which butter of this kind can be kept certainly for months, and possibly for years, without apparent deterioration. An experiment made proved that fresh butter when treated with this preservative could remain exposed to the action of the air for three months, and at the end of that time it was hardly possible to detect the difference between it and the newly made article. Some experts at butter tasting, it is said, thought that it lacked something of the aroma which butter fresh from the dairy possesses, and that an exceedingly slight trace of salt in it would impart to it more character. But for all practical purposes the article, at the end of three months, was as good as at the beginning, although under ordinary conditions it would have been considered unfit for eating at the end of ten days. The "preparation" as it is called, by the use of which this result is obtained is at present a secret. It is an odorless, tasteless and harmless antiseptic, and has also the merit of exceeding cheapness; so much so that the quantity needed to preserve a pound of butter costs in England about half a penny. It is worked into the butter directly after churning, and then all that is required is that the manufactured article should be kept in a tolerably cool place. The change which this discovery promises to bring about can hardly fail to be an important one, as it will tend to equalize the cost of the best butter during the entire year. Hitherto, in the winter months, the price of even mildly-salted butter has been high, for the reason that made in the summer for winter consumption, it could only be kept pure by the admixture of a large quantity of salt. The same is true of what is known as cooking butter, which, as it is frequently made in a hurried and imperfect manner, is only checked from early putrefaction by the excessive use of a salting preservative. Now, it salt is no longer necessary, butter may be good or poor, but in either case its merits or faults will not need to be disguised under a covering of salt. It is also anticipated that the same preparation can be applied to the preserving of fresh meat, and if this proves to be true, its effect upon the trade and dietary customs of the world would make the discovery one of the most important of the present century.

Portion Peasants.

Large in stature, and remarkable for his statuesque beauty, the appearance of the fellah is very striking. He has the true oval head peculiar to the Arab type; brilliant eyes, slanting up towards the outer angles; a well shaped mouth with the lips slightly projecting, and well-formed teeth; a well-formed aquiline nose, with the nostrils large and open like those of the negro; a small chin and rather thin beard. His complexion varies with the region of his abode, being darker towards the South. In the Delta he is of a light bronze, and in the Upper Egypt quite black. His cotton shirt is the only garment he indulges in; but, falling in graceful folds about his fine figure, he wears it with no less dignity than if it were a Roman toga. Degraded by slavery and his constant practice in taking alms, the fellah can scarcely be regarded as a responsible moral being. Indolent and a fatalist, he never works except when forced to do so by absolute necessity. There is but one thing that he cares for—repose; he has but one occupation—beggary. The blue chemise of the fellahs, falling from the shoulders to a little above the ankle, and open at the breast, is the lowest priced article. The best is cheapest. With Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philad.) it is best and cheapest and we ask our readers to test it for themselves.

PLANT A TORACCO IN PENS.—Simply plant a toracco in two sticks for the beginning and ending corners, and then begin square pens, like making a fence, leaving one side of each pen open as high up as wanted, say ten or fifteen rails, and then build up all sides as high as wanted, putting in strong rails for them as you go, and cover with loose boards with a few rails on top to hold them in. These pens can be made almost as quick and cheap as scaffolding, and enough in one day to enclose a large field of tobacco. We have seen very nice tobacco cured in such pens, and then moved into the shell-bar for safe keeping. It does not require much firing, is generally safe (we have never known one to burn) and no houseburn. The pens being small, the tobacco is not likely to be crowded so close that the air will not pass through, and a little smoke in the beginning will cause the worms to drop off and start the tobacco to yellowing beautiful if ripe.

LAUGHING DESTINIE THE HESIAN FIGHTER.—This is because the wheel is pushed forward by the stirring of the soil, and many maggots are continually destroyed.

The man who declared himself to be intoxicated with music was air-tight.

A CIGARETTE IS NOT NEARLY SO GOOD AS A CIGAR SMOKED.
It's a sneezy thing to take snuff.

WHEN MIND AND BODY ARE OUT OF SORTS, WITH COLD EXTRAS, TAKE A YOGURT IN THE SKIN, COAT, SKIN, DULL HEADACHE, AND SO ON.

BE SURE YOU ARE IN FOR A FIGHT. At Liver, Dr. Amman's Sanitarium this will bring the liver to a healthy condition, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

AGRICULTURE.

FAMILIARITY OF CATTLE WITH CHILDREN.—We do not hear of all the children who are injured or killed in vicious cattle. A very terrible thing to see a half-broken cow chase a child out of a pasture, but how indefinitely worse it is to have her overturn the child one and toss or gore it. The child's fright often causes it to faint, which is a great relief and often a matter of safety, for the animal quickly sees that there is no danger to her from such a one. Cows and young stock in this country are usually familiar with men, while they see little of women and children—hence they fear and defend themselves from them, they are as tame as dogs. In the same way many a horse has been fatally gored by a horse, simply because the latter had never been made familiar with horses. My horses are familiarized more or less in the calf pastures, and so the calves know the horses, old and young, and as cows, are perfectly quiet with them. This is important, and I think it is, ten times more important that the helpers should grow up in familiarity with women and children, and by so doing, the children will always thereafter be quiet and tractable. The practice of turning helpers and young stock out in the mountain pastures for the summer, interferes with this training, but it should be followed all the more diligently in the winter. We can sell our trained helpers and deliver them on board cars, steamboat, or anywhere else with whole skins, good horns, and unruffled tempers, with a very little attention to their education at the proper time.

French Outline for Agriculture.

The French government has appropriated for agriculture for 1890 the sum of 35,208,437 francs, of which 1,128,230 are for veterinary schools and public services, 1,875,150 for agricultural education, and over 14,000,000 for the care of forests.

In the matter of education 242,550 francs are appropriated for the National Agricultural Institute, recently established; the three agricultural colleges at Grignon, Grand Jardin and Montpelier cost the nation 335,300 francs, this being the excess of expenses over receipts; 90,790 francs are appropriated for the school of horticulture at Versailles, 554,400 for agricultural schools, and 14,000,000 for the school of drainage and irrigation, and the school of sheep husbandry, and 43,000 francs for the experiment stations, twenty-five in number, of which 16,467 are given to the station for silk culture, 10,000 to the station for silk culture, 10,000 to the station at Vincennes under the care of George Ville, some of whose writings are well known in this country, and sums varying from 500 to 6,000 francs to each of the others, except the very important one at Nancy, under Grandjean, which requires no government aid; 10,000 francs are appropriated for the school of veterinary medicine, and 14,000 for the so-called chairs of agricultural science in the various departments of the eighty-nine departments. The professors who occupy these chairs are appointed after examination by a competent committee, and it is their duty to lecture on agriculture at the primary institutions for public instruction, and at the agricultural meetings throughout their respective departments. Within the past year a law has been passed providing for the establishment of these professorships in all departments not already provided with them. The government shows a just appreciation of the importance of its agricultural interests in thus providing for the diffusion of agricultural knowledge throughout all ranks of the people.

RAT-PROOF CORN CROPS.—There are not many farmers who do not lose corn enough by rats every year to pay the extra expense of making their crib or crib rats proof. Such is the general dampness of the ground that the floor on which corn rests should be at least three feet above the earth. Pillars of this height above ground for crib sills should have plates of zinc or sheet iron extending six or eight inches on all sides before the sills are put upon them. Rats going up to the pillars (whether wood, stone or brick) can not pass the iron or zinc, nor can they jump the feet of the pillars and get into the crib, by which one enters the door. Then, pour the milk slowly into the eggs and sugar, stirring all the time. Pour the milk slowly into the pudding dish and brown it slightly. Beat the whole well together, and stir in the juice and grated yellow rind of one large lemon. Line your pie dish with a good puff paste rolled thin, fill them two thirds full of the mixture, and bake for twenty minutes in a moderate oven.

Snowball Pudding.—Boil one quart of fresh milk, and then thicken it with a tablespoonful of flour or arrow-root. Beat up the yolks of four eggs with three tablespoonfuls of white sugar. Then pour the milk slowly into the eggs and sugar, stirring all the time. Pour the milk slowly into the pudding dish and brown it slightly. Beat the whole well together, add four tablespoonfuls of sugar, and flavoring with lemon. Drop it on the custard (when browned) in the form of balls as large as an egg. Set it back in the stove to brown a little.

Coconut Drops.—Take equal weights of coconut grated and white sugar; care must be taken not to grate any of the brown part of the nut. Beat the whites of eggs to a stiff froth—there should be just enough to incise the sugar and coconut, so that they will be quite stiff. Drop the mixture on the size of a cent, and several inches apart, and bake them in a moderate oven.

LEMON PUFS.—Boat and sift a pound and a quarter of flour, and mix with it a peel of two lemons grated; whilst the whites of three eggs to a firm froth, add it gradually to the sugar and lemon, and beat it all together for one hour. Make it up into any shape you please, place the puffs on oiled paper in a tin, put them in a moderate oven and bake six or eight minutes.

It makes a person feel sad to hear a crying baby, suffering probably from some slight pain, which could be easily relieved by the use of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, which is for sale at all drug stores.

DELICATE CAKE.—Take half a pound of butter, one pound of sugar, one pound of flour, half a pint of sweet milk or water, four eggs. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, then add the beaten eggs, then the milk or water, then the flour; mix thoroughly and put the butter into your pan; sift fine sugar over the top and bake immediately in a moderate oven.

VINEGAR FROM HONEY.—Dissolve honey in water, in the proportion of four pounds to a gallon, and expose the mixture to the greatest heat of the sun without closing wholly the bung-hole of the cask, which must be covered with warm linen, to prevent the admission of insects. In about six weeks the liquor becomes acid, and changes to a very strong vinegar, of excellent quality.

We do not believe in medicine for children, but we do believe in Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup and assert that no family should be without it.

HOW TO MIX MUSTARD.—Mustard is a wholesome condiment if rightly prepared, and is relieved with cold meats and salads. If prepared with cream, it can be very smoothly mixed, and a little salt can be stirred with it.

Do a Clever Thing.—For your wife. She does many for you—poultices, soaks, scrubs and creams. Her work is never done. Get from your grocer a package of Gilt-Edge Butter Maker for ten per cent. more butter, and of a color that she will be proud of. The valuable book, "Hints to Butter-Makers," is given away by all stores.

NOVA POST OFFICE, ASHLAND CO. May 25th, 1879.

BETTER IMPROVING CO.—My attention was called by your correspondent of April 12, Mr. Boynton, to your Gilt-Edge Butter Maker, and wished me to give it a trial. We charmed one gallon of cream according to your directions in your letter to Mr. Boynton, with the following result, time of churning 12 minutes 3/4 lbs. color good and quality fair, better than anything that I have tried previously. I have been engaged in the dairy business more or less 15 years, also took from the same cream, the same time, with the same butter, omitting the following result, time of churning 20 minutes, 3 pounds, quality inferior, short of what is required in our market. I would further say, I made a second trial with the same result.

Truly yours,

C. S. VAN AMANNA.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

BEEFSTEAK.—The porterhouse and tenderloin steaks are best. Of course there is a great difference in the cut of these steaks. For a cheap steak, a good cut of what is called chuck-steak is best. It has more flavor and juice, and is more tender than the round steak, costing the same price. Have the choice steaks cut three-quarters of an inch thick at least, grease the gridiron well, put on the steak, salted, over a hot, clear fire, watch it constantly, turning it whenever it gets a little brown. Do not stick the fork into the middle of the steak, only into the sides, where it will not stick hard into the bone. And no easy way is it pursuing dirty linen all day long over a washboard. She had a restless tongue in her head, with a bitter, keen edge on it, and many a thrust of that bitter weapon did Fogarty receive. But she put the potatoes in the pot, and boiled them, too, and much had she to humor her. It was four years ago, just then there was a knock at the Widow Fogarty's door.

WHO'S THERE? said she, the two youngest children covering up their heads with the bed-clothes.

"It's me," said a voice from without.

"I don't believe ye," said she, "who are you?"

"Fogarty," answered the voice.

Mrs. F. is told as a lie. "Whist,"

said she to the children. Then aloud,

poker in hand, "I'm going to open the door, and if ye ain't Fogarty the Lord

has mercy on your soul."

"An' it I am Fogarty," meditatively

(here, doubtless, came a retrospect of his former conjugal troubles), "The

Lord had mercy on my soul."

She opened the door, but Fogarty

was not there.

A LADY'S WISH.—"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure blood and blooming health. It aid me, as you observe." Read of it.

It's a good thing to have a

red frisk," he aske, as he walked in to a lively stable and called for a saddle horse; "something that will please

about lively, and wake a fellow out of his lethargy! I used to ride the trick mule in a circus, an' I reckon I can bring anything that wears hair."

They brought him out a calico colored beast with a vicious looking eye, and he mounted it and dashed off. Before he had gone two blocks the animal bucked, crashed through a high board fence and plunged into a cedar, tossing the rider over the top of an adjacent wall and landed him on the ragged edge of a lawn mower.

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Jack Sonnill

Brumah's

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLII.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 2232.

THE REPUBLICAN.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Special attention given to the collection of debts, the getting up of pension and land warrant claims, the making out of homestead entries of lands, and the collection of old remitted homestead entries of lands. Office in the southwest corner of the court-house, opposite the Circuit Clerk's office.

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice in all the courts of the 12th judicial district, and the supreme and federal courts of the State.

W. W. WOODWARD,
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AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
Office formerly occupied by Gen. W. H. Forney.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

TAL. BROWNE. H. L. STEVENSON
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AND
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Have associated in the practice of their profession, and will attend to all business connected to them, in the counties of the 12th judicial circuit, and adjoining counties in the supreme court of the State.

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All work executed in the most durable and
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JOB

PRINTING

FROM

SMALL CARDS

TO

MAMMOTH POSTERS

EXECUTED

Neatly,

Cheap,

AND

Promptly,

AT THE

REPUBLICAN OFFICE

NIGHT THROUGH CLOUDS.

Because I had it sinful to despoil,
And will not let the bitterness of life
Blind me with burning tears, but look beyond
Its tumult and its strife.

Because I lift my head above the mist,
Where the sun shines and the broad breezes
blow;

By every ray and every raindrop kissed,
That God's love both best;

That I find no bitter less at all.

No burden to be borne like Christ's pack?

Think you there are no ready tears to fall,
To keep me back.

Why should I lift it's wli cold reserve
To curse myself and all who love me? Nay,

A thousand times more good than I deserve
God gives me every day.

And I thank the three rebellious stars.

Kopt bravely back he makes a rainbow shine,
Grateful I take his slightest gifts; no fear;

Nor any doubts are mine.

Dark skies must clear, and when the clouds
are past.

Our golden day redeems a weary year;

Patent I lift, sure that sweet at st!

Will sound his voice of cheer.

The Heart of Ice.

The winter's day was drawing to a close,
and the bleak shades of a snowy night were setting in.

In the silent seclusion of a deep and
lonely glen, far from any other habitation,

He had sought from the public road,
stood a small cottage, known as the Glen

Farmhouse, the property of Ralph Granite,
who resided with his wife, and had done

so for thirty years.

He was a cold, hard man—cold and hard
as the name he bore.

Mary Granite, his wife, was the exact
reverse, with a motherly face and a warm
and tender heart.

On this bleak night of December, this
night of storm, wind and snow, Granite
and his wife were quietly seated in the
large, homely kitchen.

At last Mrs. Granite, dropping her knitting
in her lap, broke the silence of the room.

"I wonder where Alice is to-night,"
said the wife.

"What do you care where she is?"
roughly exclaimed the farmer, looking up
from his paper with a dark frown.

"A night of storm never comes but I
think of my poor girl!" It was as such a
night as this that she left our home, and
to-night I have such a strange feeling at
my heart."

"Banish her from your thoughts as I have
done—the disobedient girl."

"Oh, Ralph, Ralph, it is unfalteringly to
tell this! Remember that she is your
daughter, my child—the only child! God
gave us."

And tears came rushing to the poor moth-
er's eyes.

"What claim has she on us now? A
very dutiful daughter she proved, didn't
she?" cried the father, bitterly. "When
Alice disobeyed me by marrying that fool,
George Convey, I tore her face and moud-
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The Republican.

SATURDAY, JAN. 17, 1863.

AFFAIRS IN MAINE.

In another column will be found dispatches from Maine up to the time when a partisan Supreme Court decided the case in favor of the Republicans.

After that decision the Mayor of the city of Augusta took possession of the state house with his police, and concluded, that while Governors were plentiful, he would play Governor himself some. But like Chamberlain and the Supreme Court, he had Republican tendencies, and very readily threw open the doors of the state house to the Republican rump Legislature. The rump proceeded at once as the Fusionists had done, to elect a Governor. Subsequently the Fusion Legislature headed by Gov. Smith attempted to gain admission to the state house, but were repelled by the police. Prior to this time there had been disension in the Fusion ranks—many Representatives holding that they ought to acquiesce in the decision of the Supreme Court—but this outrage served to unite them as 1 man. They held a session of the Legislature on the pavement in front of the Capitol and adjourned to a public hall, where they subsequently met. They boast that Gov. Smith can command ten thousand men at a moments notice to force an entrance to the state house; but he is a man of peace, and will not resort to extreme measures. The Republican Legislature meantime is putting through bills aimed at the suppression of the Fusion Legislature and the punishment of Gov. Smith for holding on to the State records and seal. So, the chances are, if there are no desertions from the Fusion ranks, that there will be the liveliest times in that State since

"Maine went hell bent."

For Governor Kent.

Since the above was written four Fusion Representatives have gone over to the Republican Legislature. There have been traitors to every cause since the days of Iscariot, and in Maine we have no exception to the rule. In every body of the kind are men who cannot stand firm when it is a question of bread and cheese with them. The four poor devils in Maine will get their per diem and—the execration of their party through all time.

It is said that Hon. Luke Pryor, lately appointed U. S. Senator by Gov. Cobb, sometimes takes his toddy too freely; or, as one of the North Alabama paper puts it, has his eccentricities. He is a man of fine ability, is said to be the most eloquent man in the State, and has a heart as big as all out of doors. Nevertheless, let him be crucified. The Pharisees and hypocrites demand it.

The President has withdrawn the nomination of Edward Thompson to be Postmaster of this district. The man has not been named yet.

The Mobile Register, in discussing the appointment of Mr. Pryor to the U. S. Senate says:

It is a fact that the people, however conservative may be, would surely honor men who were true soldiers, and who labored openly and manfully to redeem Alabama from Granville and Republican rule. Herndon, Heriot, Shadley, Pernay and Lewis are the kind of men around whom names cluster abhorrent to the South, and the effects of the people. They shed their blood in the war, and in peace they left their names to victory against the most formidable usurpation ever witnessed by a free government. But it is not always such men who are regarded by conventions and assemblies.

Such is the fact, and it is a sad commentary on the gratitude of the Southern people that it is so. In the supreme hour of the South's need, here were a body of men who, for four long years, gave their bodies to be torn and mangled by shot and shell, endured hunger, cold and fatigue, making perfect of their lives every day for a cause dear to the Southern heart; and now, when it comes to the bestowal of a little place of honor or profit, they too often are passed by, while the honest are heaped upon men too political and profane for war. The North pension her soldiers. The South passes her heroes, too often over the heads of her soldiers. Is a country that will do this worthy the heroic sacrifices made for her?

Mr. Wornsey, a very wealthy man, who lived in Chesterfield, Va., had two sons, Tom and Jack, both fond of playing poker, but Jack was very sharp at the game and Tom very flat. When the old man died, Tom \$30,000, and Jack only \$1,000, but he explained at the foot of his will that \$1,000 was just stake enough for Jack to win everything that Tom had, and it was a wise provision, for so it turned out.

From Maine.

Acting Governor, Boston, Jan. 16, 1863.
Captain a staff which includes Maj. M. M. Nelson, Adjutant General and chief of staff; General Clark S. Edwards, Inspector General; Dr. Price, Surgeon General; Maj. W. Thompson, Dr. George Davis, Capt. H. W. Black, Col. J. W. Black and Maj. J. W. French, Military Secretary. H. M. Phisted was offered the position of Judge Advocate General, but declined.

At five o'clock this morning Richard's Light Infantry, of Gardner, Maine, had orders to appear at their armory at nine o'clock this morning.

Men were gathering there at an early hour.

There was no disturbance at the State House last night. No one is admitted without a pass to-day.

The Senate and House met at ten o'clock this morning.

In the House the first business up was the report of the committee on elections, headed by Wm. Murray, Fusionist of all, instead of Rev. Dr. Butler, Republican.

The report was received, but no organization moved, because Party of Canon wished a full explanation of the case.

Speaker of that committee stated that the check list was used at the election that notice of a meeting was not legal.

It was voted that the election be annulled.

Henry's adjournment brings the number of members of the House present to 77, according to the count of the tellers.

The report of the committee on gubernatorial case, having been read and acted on in the Senate, it was sent to the House, where similar action was taken.

Dickie, of Rockland, moved to postpone the adjournment of the House until the time for choice of four candidates for Governor to be sent up to be voted for by the Senate.

The motion was carried, and an motion of Standing, an order was adopted fix-

ing the time at 11:15 a.m.

Incidents of Wisconsin, thought the action unavoidable as long as there was a doubt of the legality of the House, and he believed such action ought to be de-

ferred.

Planted, of Lincoln, took an opposite view.

He reviewed the situation and advised the time had come for immediate action. He made a severe attack upon Chamberlain for declining to recognize Lamson as Acting Governor. He told Gov. Chamberlain responsible for the present condition of affairs. At the conclusion of Planted's remarks, which extended past the time set for the choice of candidates, and during which he declared himself resolved to stand by the legality of the House so long as a doubt remained in his mind, a sentinel who had been詳細ed to stand by the door quietly called his attention to it two years after marriage. He fully expects to die on Thursday, but we hope he may have many, very many happy Thursdays more before that one arrives.

Seven hundred years.

Professor Grinnell, in a pamphlet recently published, predicts seven years of disaster and famine, beginning with 1860 and ending with 1867, during which the world will be a hell of strife and carnage.

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The Republican

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Five dollars each for announcements under this head, except in case of Commissions, which announcements are made for three dollars, each.

For Probate Judge.

To the people of Calhoun County: I take this method of announcing to the people that I shall be a candidate at the next election for Probate Judge in this county. I do not enter into this election as the representative of any political party, but as a citizen of the Republic, and in the interest of the people, pledge myself that if elected, I will faithfully, honorably and zealously discharge the duties incident upon me in my office.

Jno. A. De Arman.

The people of Cross Plains boast held an election under the local option law, the 19th inst., and voted whiskey out of the boat by a vote of 79 to 64 or by 25 majority.

We congratulate the people of Cross Plains boat on the happy result of this election. Of late there has been two serious difficulties in that boat, and in both instances they were directly traceable to the too free use of whiskey.

No doubt these difficulties had an effect to around the minds of the people of the boat to the necessity of supposing a traffic fraught with so much danger to the peace and harmony of the boat. We venture the prediction that the good effects of their vote of Monday will be seen immediately in the good order and decorum which will mark public gatherings and the intercourse of parties at the town, who may be brought together in the transaction of ordinary business. We learn that good men voted on both sides of the question, men have always and will always differ on this question.

We regret to learn that Ruth boy of Mr. Wm. West's of this county was thrown from a mule and killed Thursday.

MARRIED.

WORD-MCLEAN.—At the residence of the bride's father, at Oxford, Ala., on January, 15th, by the bride's father, Rev. J. M. McLean, Mr. J. P. Word and Miss Carrie H. McLean. No card.

BLACKSMITH AND WOODWORKMAN

WANTED.—Either carpenter or wagon maker, for the year. Apply to M. E. EZELL, Alexandria, Ala.

ANOTHER SALE OF SHEEP.—The Hon. E. Townsend, of Pavilion, Cen., among the recent sales from his celebrated flock of American Merino sheep, he sold to James Crook, of Jacksonville, Ala., two of his choice lambs for the sum of \$200. Mr. T. is a brother of Registered Merino sheep, a nation reputation, and the South, just now entering in this business, will find a brother more reliable in filling the order of his patrons.

We congratulate Mr. Crook on the purchase of these choice animals, and wish him all success in an enterprise which properly cared for, must be profitable to himself and beneficial to the section of country in which he resides.

The Genesee Courier.

The Penobscot Advertiser says: For the benefit of our up-country readers we will say that the work of the Penobscot and Sebago Railroad is far progressing in response to the call made by the contractor, Mr. Cather, for one thousand laborers, many hands have responded, and been transferred to the field of operations.

WHEN a young man gets a gateway of that kind buttons from the watch chain up to the shirt collar, and can hold an inch stub of a cigar between his teeth and look unconcerned, he's entitled to quotation, and it's an ungrateful public that fails to notice him. What incentive has a young man to effort in a world that persistently refuses to recognize merit?

THE DILEMMA.—A man in a theater cried "Bravo" at the leading actress, and she liked it, but when another intimated admirer shouted "Bully for you, old gal" and "You're a dame," she stopped acting and demanded his expulsion. Four ushers undertook the task, but he held himself on the floor, and his arms and legs around the seats, and was immovable until they pried him loose with a broom handle.

The Dalton Citizen is responsible for the following: A brother editor, who has evidently been lectured by a lady subscriber writes us as follows: "A lady writes us an indignant note in which, with tear rustic innocence, she expresses a belief that editors never go to Heaven. We thought that even country people knew that journalists never went anywhere. They don't get that chance. They just sit up nights thinking how to do good, with the tops of their heads near holes through their hats."

Alabama Bonds are still steadily advancing in value. At the Stock Exchange in New York, last Friday, \$2,000 plus A, sold for 60 cents, and \$10,000 for 90 cents. This is a very heavy ad. These bonds bear 2 per cent, interest, to commence at 3 per cent, in January. Georgia's sold the same day at 111. The new Alabama's ought to command a handsome premium, but the indications are that owners of the State money will take the most of them.

Grant when asked his opinion about the different cities he had visited, promptly replied that he thought Washington was the handsomest city in the world. Undoubtedly it has superior attractions for him.

Grace Greenwood's daughter Annie, who went abroad to cultivate her voice, has given up her dream of a career upon the stage.

Over the Line Grande.

GRAY OF MEXICO, Dec. 28.—Two young Americans, George Green, of Texas, and Frank Sonter, of Boston, in a mail coach near Guanajuato, were attacked by thirty robbers armed with Winchester rifles. They fought the whole band, killed five and wounded several, compelling the others to retreat. Green was slightly wounded.

The disturbances in Chihuahua and Sonora have been repressed. It is co-ordined that Mexico is no longer revolutionary. President Hayes' message and General Ord's report have been published here, revealing favorable comments of Mexican journals.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 2.—The new State officials recently elected by the readjusters took charge of the respective offices to-day. The season is remarkably mild. Strawberry plants are blooming in gardens around the city.

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Basil M. Yates, a worthy citizen of Wake county, died last week and was buried under peculiar circumstances. The Caribbean Record says that during his last illness he gave full and detailed directions as to his coffin and burial, all of which were faithfully carried out, in accordance with his instructions without fail, being seven feet long, five feet wide and eight inches deep. In it was placed a feather bed and pillow, on which the rose was laid, dressed in a neat suit of home made jeans, with his mite placed at (not on) his feet, and his hat resting on his hands, which were crossed on his breast, and one of which held a pair of gloves. An immense crowd attended his burial, and a grand dinner was prepared. Meats of all kinds, pork, beef, mutton, etc., in great abundance, were cooked, and all had plenty to eat. It was the most remarkable funeral ever known in this section. The Masons, of which fraternity Mr. Yates was an honored member, conducted the burial according to their ritual.

(Raleigh (N. C.) Observer.

BYING WOODS.

The Virginia (Nor.) Enterprise says: It is probably natural that at the last the scenes which have made the strongest impressions in his mind should be recalled by memory.

The old mountaineer, when he comes to die, with his last whine says his snow shoes are lost, with a stage driver he is "on a down grade and cannot reach the brake," the other cannot get to the air pipe; the sailor says eight bells have sounded; and the gambler says he has played his last trump.

A little girl died here a few years ago, and, as her mother held her wrist and noted the fainting and fluttering pulse, a smile came to the wan face, and the child whispered, "There's no more desert here man."

But all the world is full of beautiful flowers."

A moment later the smile became transfixed. In an Eastern city, not long ago, a Sister of Charity was dying, and at last from a stupor she opened her eyes and said: "It is strange every kind word that I have spoken in life, every tear that I have shed, has become a living flower to my round eye, and they bring to my senses an income ineffable."

THE ROUND MOUNTAIN BUNGALOWS CAPTURED.—The two negroes, Charles Johnson and Perry Lee Johnson, brothers, who robbed Stock, Winter & Co.'s dry goods house at Round Mountain Works on the night of the 1st inst., were captured Monday on Guntersville, seven miles of the Tennessee river, by Messrs. Wal. Kau and Job. Peck of Guntersville. The goods taken from the store consisted of costly jewelry, pocket watches, perfumes and money, amounting in all to about \$120. The bunglers passed through Guntersville early Friday evening, taking the road north, but when they had proceeded about three miles they turned to the left across the valley, gained Sand mountain, and traveled through the woods to the Tennessee river, which they crossed on Sunday and had ascended Guntersville mountain when their pursuers came up from the south. They ran when ordered to halt, one of them holding a pistol in his hand. Still refusing to surrender, they were fired upon and both wounded—one in the back and thigh with bullet, and the other with small shot. The farmer fled when shot, the latter kept ahead of his pursuers about three miles before he was captured, and would have probably have made his escape had the timely arrival of one of the party who came up in front. The party passed through Guntersville Tuesday evening to Round Mountain, where the prisoners were turned over to the proper authorities.

THE genuine Dr. McLane's VERMIFUGUE bears the signatures of C. McLane and Fleming Bros. on the wrapper.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affection of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Stiff Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid with the inscription Dr. C. McLane's LIVER PILLS.

Visit us having the genuine Dr. C. McLane's LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name McLane, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

J. W. CANNON. Dec. 30th. Judge of Probate.

Probate Court for said County.

Special Term, Dec. 24, 1870.

The day came John M. Patterson

administrator of the estate of Nancy McCollum deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a partial settlement of his administration thereof.

It is ordered that the 30th day of Dec. 1870, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time

all persons interested can appear

and contest the making of the said

settlement if they think proper.

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JACKSONVILLE

DEMOCRATIC

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLII.

THE REPUBLICAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

J. & L. W. GRANT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

For the year in advance..... \$2 00

paid in advance..... 3 00

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

For 10 lines or less, first insertion..... \$1 00

subsequent insertion..... 1 00

Advertiser's name..... 1 00

Advertiser's rates..... 50

ANNOUNCEMENT OF CANDIDATES

For the Office..... \$5 00

For the County..... 10 00

ANNOUNCEMENTS affecting the claims of candidates as advertisements.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

For 10 lines, three months..... \$1 00

six months..... 1 50

one year..... 2 00

For 12 columns three months..... 15 00

one year..... 30 00

For 18 columns six months..... 25 00

one year..... 50 00

For 24 columns three months..... 40 00

one year..... 80 00

For 30 columns six months..... 100 00

A. WOODS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Special attention given to the collection of debts, the getting up of pension and land warrants, the making out of homestead entries of lands, and the collection of old debts and homestead entries of lands. Office in the west corner of the court-house, opposite Circuit Clerk's office.

H. CALDWELL, WM. M. HAMES,
JNO. M. CALDWELL,

WILDELL, HAMES & CALDWELL,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

AND

DOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

Will practice in all the courts of the 12th judicial district and the supreme and federal courts of the State.

W. W. WOODWARD,

Attorney-at-Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

Formerly occupied by Gen. W. H. Forney.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Bradford H. Stevenson

BRADFORD & STEVENSON,

Attorney-at-Law.

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

M. J. TURNLEY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Associated in the practice of their profession, and will attend to all business connected with them, in the counties of the 12th judicial circuit, and adjoining counties in the supreme court of the State.

J. L. STEVENSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

J. D. ARNOLD,

SURGEON DENTIST

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

JOHN T. MARTIN

ELLIS & MARTIN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Alabama.

W. H. D. TURNLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

JOHN T. MARTIN

The Republican

SATURDAY, JAN. 31, 1860.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Two dollars cash for announcements made at this head, except in case of Commissaries, which announcements are made for three dollars, cash.

FOR STATE SENATE.

We are authorized to announce L. W. GRANT as a candidate for State Senator for the 1st senatorial district, composed of the counties of Calhoun and Cleburne.

FOR PROBATE JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce L. W. CANNON as a candidate for Probate Judge of Calhoun county.

To the people of Calhoun County: I take this method of announcing to the people that I shall be a candidate at the next election for Probate Judge in this county. I do not consider myself as the representative of my political party, the Republicans, but stand upon the platform of Independence, and in asking for the suffrages of the people, pledge myself that if elected, I will faithfully, honorably and conclusively discharge the duties incumbent upon me in my official capacity.

Jno. A. De ARMAN.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce A. O. STEWART as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

The difficulty in the State of Maine has ended in the dispersion of the Fusion Government. In another column we print dispatches to show how they talked right up there before the thing ended. But superior pluck and rascality won the victory for the Republicans. — We are reluctantly coming to the conclusion that the Democrats of the North and West are a cowardly lot.

Enquiry has been recently started at Washington as to what has become of all the money paid into the treasury of the National Grange by subordinate granges throughout the country—some million and a half dollars.

Rev. B. D. Turner has given us the following receipt for composting a cheap fertilizer, which he has found, after fair test, to be as good as the commercial fertilizers, now sold in this and other markets. He has found that it costs from \$10 to \$18 per ton.

60 pounds Sulphate of ammonia.

40 pounds Nitrate of soda.

20 pounds Rock potash.

The above three compounds are put in a kettle of hot water and dissolved. The best plan to make the best compost is to take chip manure and raked up stuff and burn on a log heap made with eyes after the manner of a brick kiln. Use about fifteen bushels of this burned stuff with ten bushels of well rotted stable manure. Make heap of compost under a dry shelter. Pour the liquid over compost as heap is made, and thoroughly mix, so as to waste none of the liquid. Then add one barrel of bone dust, one barrel of land plaster, three bushels of lime and one bushel of common salt. Then thoroughly mix. The above will make from twenty-three to twenty-five hundred pounds. Apply at rate of from a hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds to the acre, and you will find it equal to any of the commercial fertilizers. The ingredients can be ordered through your merchant.

Some of our friends have expressed a desire to see the salutary article in the first issue of the Cleburne County Clarion, in which the future political course of the paper was defined, etc. As the edition was exhausted in Cleburne, and we have no copies of the paper, we print below the article referred to. It will be seen we enumerate the same political opinions in Cleburne through the Clarion that we do in Calhoun through the REPUBLICAN. We quote from the Clarion:

It has become an universally the rule in starting a newspaper enterprise for the editor to give his readers an intimation of what his politics will be, and what will be his general line of conduct, that we do not feel at liberty to disregard it, though frankly, we would much prefer to place our modest sheet before the people of Cleburne and the press of the State, and let it speak for itself on every question, from time to time, as occasion might arise.

First, we are not intolerant. We freely acknowledge that men may differ with us politically, and still be patriots at heart; and while we may regard them as mistaken in their views, we have no disposition to abuse them for their opinions. We shall not, therefore, attempt the impracticable feat of driving the Republicans of Cleburne into Democratic ranks by abuse, but prefer rather first to accredit them by facts and reason, convinced them if we can, that their trust and highest interests lie with the political party whose banner we follow.

We want the people of Cleburne, irrespective of party to subscribe and read their county paper. If the Republicans in the county cannot endorse our political views, there is a common ground we can all meet on, and that is the encouragement of all local enterprises having for their end, the welfare of the county and the advancement of the material interests of the people.

The people of Cleburne have a county that for hidden wealth in the precious metals has no rival from the Gulf to the Tennessee. Let but the magic hand of Capital touch her hills, and wealth sufficient for the enrichment of nations will be forthcoming. To direct the eyes of the world to her wonderful resources in this respect will be, in part, the mission of the CLARION.

Her population, for honesty, industry, good order and due observance of law, will compare favorably with that of any county in the State. To encourage these virtues, and stimulate the people of Cleburne to yet higher attainments will be another aim of this paper.

To sum up, on this platform we shall be the friend of the people—the advocate against all forms of combinations of their rights and their interests.

We shall be fair and courageous in our treatment of political opponents, and fearless in the expression of our own views.

We shall herald the vast natural resources of Cleburne county, and labor in season and out of season to advance her material interests.

We shall enjoy good morals, encourage education and advocate obedience to law.

We shall endeavor to elevate Cleburne county to that position among the counties of the State that her natural advantages and the virtues of her people entitle her to.

If you meet us on this ground, give us your hand.

ALABAMA NEWS.

The Gadsden Times says: Some time in November last, John Long, alias L. L. Lewis, stole two bales of cotton from Messrs. Rufus Hall and E. F. Mackey at Limestone, Ala., and shipped them to Rome and sold them. Messrs. Hall and Mackey have kept a close eye on his track, and a few days ago he was captured near Decatur, and is now confined in the Centre jail.

One of the most shocking accidents of our knowledge occurred on Friday last at Duke Springs, in this county, resulting in the death of an excellent young man. The water gauge of the boiler at a saw mill fell out and scalded Preston Hester, son of Harry J. Hester to death. We regret to say that the young man died from the effects of the scald on Saturday morning.

A correspondent of the Livingston Journal, writing from Cuba, says: On last Thursday evening about twilight, as Mr. Carter, formerly of your town, was passing from his store to his boarding place in Cuba, he was attacked by a ruffian, knocked senseless with a seasoned stick, and had it not been for the gallantry and heroism of one of Cuba's fair daughters, Miss Jenny Knott, he would have certainly lost all his money, and probably his life. The attack was made so near her (Miss Knott's) attention was attracted by the loud man's cries for help, and, Spartan-like, she rushed boldly forward, and with her assistance, succeeded in getting the old man to her house. Every effort by the citizens of Cuba has been put forth to catch the would-be assassin, but as yet no discovery has been made.

The Henry County Register says: Robert Carrol and Ben Oldendorf have been trapping a week in the creeks in this vicinity. Beaver and otter are numerous, and they do not fail to catch at least two animals a day. The skins are worth from seventy-five cents to two dollars and fifty cents each. There is money in the business.

The Scottsboro Citizen says: A trap went into the two hotels here on Tuesday night, and stole an amount of money from Mr. Isaac Jones, of Paint Rock, and a wallet from Mr. McFarland of Chattanooga, who were in the city.

A drummer stopping at the Phillips' house lost a fine suit of clothes. The thief was captured at Stevenson the next day.

The Henry County Register says: There is a general complaint of the loss of meat. All who killed about the 20th of December lost their joints. This loss is so generally distributed, that it does not fall heavily on any individual, but it falls heavily on all the county.

CONGRESSMAN D. Watt Aiken, in a letter, says: I am amazed at the opposition presented by the negroes to this negro equality. Why not let the negro go? If they remain in the South, they are to be considered as an advancement, no advancement of wealth, but the tailing, former or later. Every enterprise is subordinated to the brake upon the wheels of progress. It is not there.

Where else in all Christendom can that chapter not be found? Have we Southerners no enterprise, no push, no go-ahead? venes?

Yes, we have, but how can we assert it with this mass of ignorance and stupidity hanging about us like a gallin' yester? But the public mind says we want the negro and I have said the public mind is often wrong. So, perhaps, I err in wishing the exodus a God-speed. Perhaps I do, nevertheless.

Mr. Stephens on the Presidency.

A correspondent of the Chicago News, having heard some talk in Washington of a Presidential ticket, with Grant for the first place and Mr. Stephens for the second, called upon the latter at the National Hotel to ascertain his views on the subject. He found Mr. Stephens seated in his arm chair. His greeting was cordial, but he declined to discuss politics saying:

"I shall never occupy any position other than the one I now do, and I do not expect to hold that much longer." Upon my expressing surprise at that, he said: "I don't expect to live twelve months longer." It was suggested that he might be mistaken this time as his friends had been so often before. "No," said he, "I think not. I feel that my health is rapidly declining. I can tell it myself. I have held out now, far beyond my time, and have outlived my generation. I have always been weak and sickly, but still I have lived, while healthy men, my companions and associates in Congress have fallen by the way. I entered Congress in 1843, and there are now only fifteen men living

within the press, who can be either big or small."

FROM MAINE.

Fee, Fo Fum—I Smell the Blood of Mulligan.

Blood Across the Face of the Moon.

AGUSTA, Jan. 24.

The general impression is that matters are in a more critical condition than they have been for some time. Crowds are collecting at various points, and secret clubs of armed men drilling, and other circumstances tend to create alarm.

The Chronicle (Greenback labor organ) of Auburn, states that the State House must be taken through it costs thousands of legs.

The Governor is not alarmed and will make the State House perfectly impregnable. The first military company that ever entered the State House marched in at midnight last night.

Pillsbury, Blood, Channing, and others are known to be enrolling in every county in the State. Men are enlisted in every town for Fusion Governor J. J. Smith's call.

Capt. Black, of Augusta, is drilling men nightly.

Major Nash has addressed the following to Governor Davis to-night:

"In view of the threatening attitude of persons hostile to the present government of the State, I feel constrained to say to your Excellency that I fear my police force will be unable sufficient to protect public property at the capital, or even hold possession of the building itself against such a force as the enemy seem to be willing and able to bring against it."

From consultation with military authorities Davis became thoroughly convinced of the seriousness of the situation, and that the position of Major Nash is perfectly sound. He therefore ordered to the State House the Capitol Guards and Richmond Light Infantry, who at 1 a.m. went there. The Auburn Light Infantry will leave that place for the capital at 2 o'clock this a.m., and other military forces will be brought if necessary. Information of operations of the Fusionists came from reliable men in each county. The design is to take the State House, Pillsbury's last hope. It is hoped the prompt action of Gov. Davis will avoid trouble. Men are known to be ready at the call of Smith, in Lincoln and Sonneret counties, who are to take slight across the country.

The arms in the State Armory are under guard.

The Republicans mean to hold possession and if the State troops are inadequate the President will be called upon for aid.

Pillsbury says in his daily Standard this morning: "Men of Maine, I am sure the position of the Fusionists is to disperse by force the Legislature convened on the north by J. W. Burke's residence lot;—on the east by Mrs. E. J. Tate's lot;—on the south by the lot known as the Lester, McGehee, Weaver and Carroll lots, and being in the S. E. 1 of Section 11, T. 14, R. 8 East in the Conecuh Land District."

JAMES M. LAUGHLIN.

JAN. 31—ST. MORTGAGE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

JAN. 21, 1860.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof on the 15th day of March, 1860.

James F. Grant, deceased, having been granted

Letters of administration on the estate of

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Boys and Ducks.

One bright morning in February, '78, a manly looking boy of fifteen came to me and said: "I want to get a pair of Pekin ducks, but I have no money; will you let me have a pair and take the pay in work? I will do anything that a chap of my size can do."

The boy was a stranger, but I liked his looks and his willingness to work, so I answered: "Of course I will," and started for the yard to pick out the ducks.

"Better git the work afore ye let him have the ducks," said one of the neighbors who happened to be in.

"Do you know anything against the boy?"

"I don't know nothin' agin him, but he belongs to the Jackson tribe that moved onto the old Smith farm, his father is lame, and his mother is a pale, shiftless lookin' critter, and I allowed that the gals warn't much, they are allus fussin' over a bed of posies and such trash; they had better be workin' out, there's plenty that want girls, and I reckon money ain't over and above plenty in that family."

"I like the boy's looks, and I will trust him," I answered.

"Then it'll be the last you'll ever see of the ducks or boy either; mind what I tell ye," said Mother Mooney nodded her gray head quite emphatically as she picked up her basket and marched off. Poor old soul! she has lost all her faith in human nature.

With Mother Mooney's "mind what I tell ye," still ringing in my ears, I picked out a pair of the finest ducks on the place for my boy customer, and gave him lots of advice concerning their care. When that boy started home with his ducks in a basket, he was probably about as happy as the average boy ever expects to be in this world. "I'll be back Monday, sure," he said as he shut the gate.

Mondays came; likewise the boy; every day afterwards that boy walked the long three miles that stretched between the "old Smith farm" and my place, and worked with a will until his debt was cancelled; after that I saw no more of him until after Christmas.

"Well, Sam, what luck with the ducks?" I asked.

"First-rate," he answered.

"Tell me about it. How many eggs did your ducks lay and how many ducks did you raise?"

"My ducks laid seventy-nine eggs; I sold half a dozen of them to Mrs. French, and set the rest. I didn't mean to sell any eggs, but had to sell a few to buy feed. I got fifty-nine young ducks from the eggs I set, and I raised every one of them; didn't I do pretty well for a beginner?"

"Indeed you did," I replied. "What did you do with the ducks you raised?"

"I've got four of them now, and I kept the old pair. I am going to raise lots of them next year. And I sold seven pairs to the neighbors; the rest we dressed and sent to market."

"How much did you get for them?"

"Got three dollars a pair for those we sold alive, and those we sent to market brought \$20.50; the feathers brought \$3 more; that makes \$41.50, don't it? Take out the \$5 I paid you, and the \$11.80 that the feed to raise them cost, I tell you I had to scratch around pretty lively to get enough to feed them on after the young ones were about half grown; I picked berries and sold them, and had corn some, and cut up old Mrs. Flint's wood pile, and dug potatoes, and husked corn, so I kept them going until I sold them."

There, boys, I have given you Sam's first experience as a poultry raiser, and if any of you can make a better showing I would like to hear from you.

Odd Kinds of Needles.

The islanders of the South Seas use, even to the present day, needles made of fish bones. The ancient Britons, when first visited by the Romans, used the small bones of animals, as well as fish bones, for such purpose; and for sewing garments of skin and leather the sinews of animals were used, as they still are by the Laplanders. Leather and quill embroidery are said to be the oldest kinds of needlework, and are still exerted by the Chinese and Indians. Fine needlework was highly valued by the Phrygians. Attalus, their King, is said to have invented embroidery with thread of silk. Needles of bronze were used in Egypt, and also by the Greeks and Romans, and have been found in Heracleum, which was destroyed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, 79, A. D. Envelope, the wife of Ulysses, who lived 900 years before the Christian era, proves to us that knitting needles were used at that time.

Sensible Doctor.

It is not a correct doctrine to teach human beings that it is their duty to live as little as possible; it would be better to earn enough to live comfortably. What is the use of creeping through life feebly merely to save funeral expenses? Let us claim a full and vigorous vitality, when to breathe and live is a pleasure. Either one is worth his keeping in this world or he is not; if worth it, seize it with a strong hand.

"You ought to live on bread and water, if your husband is not able to give you any more," said a maid a maid to a young girl in the presence of the man she was about to marry.

"I am worth my board and clothes to anybody," replied the girl; "and if Dr. Jones's can't afford them of good quality, I know plenty whom can."

Joe thought he could, and kept up to record through life.

A Revelation Burst.

Upon the public press and medical profession, when over twenty-five years ago, that grand result was obtained, a synthetic St. Hostetter's Stomach Balsam was on the market. Soon after it had been started on its curative mission it was discovered that its curative properties far surpassed those of the approved mineral remedies of the day. Not the least among the consequences of its general use was the banishment of many of the old mineral falacies, and it demonstrated the superiority of vegetable remedies. It conquers and prevents mineral fevers, dyspepsia, chronic constipation, a tendency to kidney and bladder affections and rheumatism, and all those diseases which in the case of bodily trouble arising from weakness. Old people are generally said to be fit, and it is highly susceptible to convalescents and ladies in delicate health. It is moreover, a useful medicine to take with one on long journeys, and counteracts the effects of mental exhaustion.

AGRICULTURE.

OCCUPATION DURING WINTER.—As agriculture is at present conducted in the prairie regions of the west, farmers are virtually without remunerative occupations from the first of November to the first of April. A few husk corn and a smaller number do a little teaming, but as a rule there is nothing done in the line of work except to deal out food and water to a stock of cattle. At the time when most farms were fenced with rails and wood was generally employed as fuel there was considerable work during winter. Chopping down trees, splitting logs into rails, cutting wood into suitable lengths for kindling, drawing them into piles, and working the wood into sticks for the stove afforded employment during winter. But now coal has taken the place of wood for fuel and it requires little or no preparation, while wire has generally superseded rails or any kind of lumber for fencing. Threshing grain is now almost entirely done by machinery and nearly all the corn is shelled in the same manner. There is no tax on hemp to be worked up. Only in a few localities is there any tobacco to be stripped and prepared for market. Drying apples and other fruits is now chiefly done in large establishments. In short, work in and about the farm is confined to the corn and stock. If farmers have any other employment it generally consists in grubbing about the hard times and in talking politics. Further south farming operations continue later in the fall and commence earlier in the spring. There are also opportunities for earning money in preparing tobacco, hemp and cotton for the market. Plowing may be done in the south. Almost any time during the winter. In the states where there are extensive forests there are generally opportunities for earning money by doing teaming for others, if farmers have none to do for themselves. In many cases as much money is earned during the winter as during the summer. In no other occupation than farming would a person expect to succeed who had no remunerative employment during five months of the year. Any merchant and nearly every manufacturer would be ruined were he obliged to shut up his store or manufactory on the 1st of November and keep it closed till the beginning of April. But this is substantially what every western farmer does. Not only is he out of employment, but his teams are. His working stock as well as himself are of great expense. They consume a large portion of what they produce during the summer. As to the other animals they are generally entirely unproductive. The milch cows do not afford half milk enough to pay for their feed. The other animals will weigh less and be in poorer condition in the spring than when they were put in winter quarters. Even the fowls will be kept at a loss. The eggs they produce will not pay for the grain they consume. In short, the gains of summer are largely consumed during the winter.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

THE TOILET SPONGE.—Few articles of human use are more abused than a sponge, and few things in the cause of cleanliness are allowed to reach such a dirty state. What is more unpleasant than a dirty sponge? It scents a whole room, and the odor is terrible; and how refreshing is its sweet perfume when new and spot clean! If you wish to preserve your sponge as a means and implement of cleanliness, you must never allow it to *get wet*; to accomplish this, after thoroughly rinsing it, you must squeeze it as dry as you possibly can. If it is a poor one and fears well, never mind, you can now so cheaply buy a new one, if you ask for pantry or table sponges, which are as good as the better-shaped so-called bath-sponges. Besides, it is better to have a ragged *clean one*, and buy another which need only cost you eighteen pence, then use a bunch of decaying, putrefying stuff, which only gives you back the human grease and dirt you have been so careless and slovenly as to leave in it, till it becomes almost corrupt. Avoid what many people do, putting their wet sponges out of the window to dry. They are rarely dried previously, and there they lie, heavy with wet, exposed to the evaporation of air and sun, which both combine to rot them. A common sponge basket is the best receptacle. In the case of washing wounds, you can not be too extravagant with sponges—the same piece should never be used twice, however well washed, but always burnt, for the very water is poisoned by the rinsings of the wound, and minute particles of poisonous matter adhere to the tiny passages of the sponge's interior, which can not always find their way out again, especially in the case of the *Turkeys*.

GRAVE-RUN MILLS., Baltimore co., Md. MESSRS. KENNEDY & CO.:—The Caroline is making young hair come on my bald head.

PETER F. SHEARER.

This is a fair sample of the certificates which are received daily at the Pittsburgh office.

BRILLIANT WHITEWASH.—Take half a bushel of good unslacked lime and slack it with boiling water covering it during the process to keep in the steam; strain the liquor through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of clean salt, previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice ground to a thin paste and stirred and boiled hot, half a pound of powdered Spanish whitewash, and a pound of clean glue, which had been previously dissolved by first soaking it well and then hanging it over a slow fire in a small kettle within a larger one filled with water; add five gallons of hot water to the whole mixture; stir it well and let it stand for a few days covered with dirt. The whitewash should be put on quite hot; for this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on the stove. One pint of this mixture will cover a square yard of surface if properly applied. Brushes more or less small may be used according to the nature of the job required. The wash retains its brilliancy for many years. There is nothing of the kind that will compare with it, either for inside or outside walls.

SHEET METAL ON TROTTERS.—Have twelve feet cleaned and the long bone extracted from them. Put one quarter of a beef suet into a steamer, with two onions and a carrot sliced, two bay leaves, two sprigs of thyme and salt and pepper to taste, and let these simmer for five minutes. Add two table-spoons of flour and two and a half quarts of water, and keep stirring till it boils; then put in the feet. Let these simmer for three hours, or until perfectly tender, and take them and lay them on a sieve. Mix together on a plate with the back of a spoon, quarter of a pound of fresh butter, one tea-spoonful of flour, the juice of one lemon and a seasoning of salt and pepper. Put the feet with a gill of milk into a stewpan; when very hot add the butter, etc., and stir till melted. Now mix the yolks of two eggs with five table-spoonsfuls of milk; stir these to the other ingredients; keep moving the pan over the fire continually for a minute or two, but do not allow it to boil.

PROFITABLE PATIENTS.—The most wonderful and marvelous success, in cases where persons are sick or wasting away from a condition of misery, that no one knows what ails them, (profitable patients for doctors,) is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose and keep it up until perfect health and strength is restored. Whoever is affected in this way need not suffer when they can get Hop Bitters. See other column.

IN 1850 THE "BRONCHIAL TROCHES"

were introduced, and from that time up to the present their success in Golds,

Coughs, Asthma and Bronchitis has

been unparalleled. No household should be without "Brown's Bronchial Troches" as by their use most troubles of the Throat induced by cold can be overcome.

COLIC IN HORSES.—A correspondent of the Massachusetts *Advertiser* gives the following cure for colic in horses, which is convenient at all times and easily applied. He says he has never known it to fail: Spread a teaspoonful of salt upon the back of the animal over the kidneys and loins, and keep it saturated for 26 or 36 minutes, or longer if necessary. If the attack is severe, drench with salt water. I have a valuable bull, weighing nineteen or twenty hundred pounds, which had a severe attack of colic a year ago last summer. I applied salt to his back as above, and it being difficult to drench, we put a wooden bit into his mouth, keeping it open about two inches, and spread salt upon his tongue, which, together with the salt upon his back, relieved him at once, and within a very short time equilibrium appeared fully restored. I have for several years past successfully applied this treatment to the other animals in my herd.

THE PRICE OF SOAP

is rapidly advancing.

A year's supply of "Domino's" Electric bought now at old price will be a very judicious purchase.

EGGS FOR WINTER USE.—It is a foolish plan to be seeking the best methods for putting down eggs for the winter use. This used to be one of the first tests of thrifty housekeeping. But it is better and just as easy to have lay as well as in summer. Farmers always expect to feed some grain to the fowls; then, if they would save the waste meat and scraps that accumulate from the table, and feed it to the hens in winter, they would be repaid in fresh eggs. It is also a good plan to hatch out some early and some late chickens, in that way the older ones will lay when the younger ones want to set.

THE PROPHETS.—A divinity student

electrified his examiner recently by his brilliant reply to the question:

"How many and who were the minor prophets?"

"There were twelve," was the answer,

"and they were so called because their prophecies were all written before they attained their majority."

A NOLO-SAXON.—What insight one

ought to get into the Anglo-Saxon

language.

DISSOLVE four or five pounds of

washing soda in boiling water and

throw down the kitchen sink to prevent the pipes stopping up with grease, etc. Do this every few weeks.

VEGETINE is now acknowledged by

our best physicians to be the only sure

and safe remedy for all diseases arising

from impure blood, such as scrofula and serous humors

STEAMED POTATO.—Take potatoes boiled the day before chop coarse and put on the stove, covered with milk; put a plate over them and cook slowly don't stir them; add a piece of butter and a little salt. Take off the plate and cool until they thicken.

AN EXCELLENT WAX VARNISH

for furniture.

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING is in the eating.

Grocermen and storekeepers pay 3

to 5 cents a pound extra for butter

made with Gilt-edge Butter maker.

It increases production 6 to 10 per cent.

reduces labor one-half; gives a rich golden color the year round.

Sold by druggists, grocers and

general stores. Send stamp for

"Hints to Butter-makers."

Address, Butter Improvement Co., Buffalo, New York.

WIT AND HUMOR.

FIFTY DOLLARS PER DIEM.—A man walked into a large grocery and asked if he might see the proprietor. That individual soon put in an appearance and inquired:

"What can I do for you?"

"I am in search of a first-class place

to deal at. I generally buy about fifty

dollars worth of stuff a day when my

family is in the city."

"This is the best place in the city;

every thing guaranteed," warbled the

proprietor, as he took a pencil from behind his ear and commenced an *Ital* to the head of Dr. Mary Walker on the top of the barrel.

"Do you keep anchovies?"

"Yes, sir, and first class they are

too."

"Well, there is some relief in know-

ing that," continued the proprie-

tor, "are you aware of the fact, my dear sir, that I have always experienced great trouble

in securing good anchovies?"

"I was never before aware of it, sir,"

replied the grocer after thinking care-

fully for a minute.

"Well, I have, and if you possess

first class ones I'll buy you out."

"Will you just taste one?"

"Certainly, sir, certainly."

He then got out one and took a nib-

ble.

"Isn't that just a No. 1?" screamed

the grocer, as he danced around in an

ecstasy of delight.

"Kinder, kinder," responded the

other, as he made strange faces to be-

come acquainted with the flavor,

"but they have a kind of wire edge. If you will kindly favor me with a cracker

and a bit of cheese I may be able to